





## The weather at major Swissair destinations

	1.12.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	4	3	8	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	4	3	8	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	4	3	8	Cloudy
CHICAGO	4	3	8	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	3	8	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	3	8	Cloudy
GENOVA	4	3	8	Cloudy
HELSINKI	4	3	8	Cloudy
HONG KONG	16	14	21	Cloudy
LONDON	4	3	8	Cloudy
LISBON	4	3	8	Cloudy
MADRID	4	3	8	Cloudy
MONTREAL	4	3	8	Cloudy
NEW YORK	4	3	8	Cloudy
OSLO	4	3	8	Cloudy
PARIS	4	3	8	Cloudy
ROME	4	3	8	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	4	3	8	Cloudy
TOKYO	4	3	8	Cloudy
TORONTO	4	3	8	Cloudy
ZURICH	4	3	8	Cloudy

For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

## swissair

### THE WEATHER

Forecast: Scattered showers becoming more intermittent through the day.

Yesterday's	Humidity	Min-Max	Today's
Jerusalem	90	4-8	10
Golan	72	3-9	10
Nahariya	68	1-6	8
Safed	68	1-5	15
Haifa Port	68	7-15	15
Tiberias	67	8-15	15
Nazareth	67	4-12	15
Afula	63	6-15	16
Shomron	79	4-10	11
Tel Aviv	95	9-13	15
B-G Airport	97	7-11	15
Jericho	82	7-14	16
Gaza	77	12-16	16
Be'er Sheva	76	7-13	15
Eilat	43	12-18	18

The day's weather was last night that there had been scattered snow flurries in the hills in the north, but that the snow "wouldn't stick." He said the weather tomorrow was expected to be partly cloudy, without rain.

### SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Herzog and his wife Aura yesterday hosted the ambassadors of the countries of North and South America and of Spain at a reception marking the 494th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America. Also attending were Foreign Minister Peres, former Israeli ambassadors to the Americas and other public figures.

### ARRIVALS

Mr. and Mrs. Max Cukier, Mr. Yitzhak Dohar, Mr. and Mrs. George Epstein, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Feldman, Mrs. Anne Firestone, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Ghobrial, Mr. Max Gold, Mrs. Barbara Gresham, Mrs. Manya Harwit, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Lewin, Mr. Joe Lipberger, Mrs. Ron Rattner, Mrs. Ruth Schatz, Judy Jack Rudolph, Mr. Steve Saltzman, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Schloff, from the U.S. All guests of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev to participate in the Ben-Gurion Centennial Celebration.

Seymour Reich, president of B'nai B'rith International, and Dr. Daniel Thorne, executive vice president of B'nai B'rith International, for consultation with government leaders and for a tour of inspection of B'nai B'rith projects in Israel.

### Maimon assumes top prisons post

Aluf David Maimon last night took over as Prisons Service commissioner in an official ceremony at Beit Hashoter in Jerusalem.

Maimon replaces Rafi Suissa, who was forced to resign following a police comptroller's report last May which found him guilty of violating prison regulations.

Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev congratulated the new commissioner.

### BASKETBALL

The results of the 12th round of the National Basketball League:  
Elitzur Netanya 116, Maccabi Ramat Gan 98.  
Bnei Tel Aviv 89, Elitzur Givat 87; Maccabi Tel Aviv 158 (Lee Johnson, 66 points), Hapoel Ramat Gan 101; Maccabi Haifa 85, Hapoel Jerusalem 82; Givat 111, Hapoel Haifa 95; Hapoel Tel Aviv 92, Hapoel Rosh 89.

## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

# Inouye sees Shamir, optimistic on cuts in loan interest

**Post Diplomatic Correspondent**  
The reduction by the U.S. of the interest on past foreign aid loans to Israel is a matter of "when" rather than "if," Senator Daniel Inouye (Dem., Hawaii) told Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir yesterday.

The visiting legislator, who met with Shamir for a formal hour-long working session and later lunched with him, was among the initiators in Congress of the interest reduction move. Last year, with Israel under a cloud because of the Pollard affair, no progress was made.

But now, according to Inouye, as reported by sources close to the prime minister, both Congress and the administration are agreed about reducing the interest. The move should save Israel about \$300 million a year. Inouye told Shamir that he had spoken with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who supported the interest reduction.

Inouye said that Americans regarded with "awe" Israel's success in slashing inflation. There are no objections in Washington to the interest cut, Inouye reportedly told Shamir.

Over lunch, Shamir described Inouye as "one of Israel's greatest friends in the U.S.," and said that

"we are proud to number you among our friends."

Inouye, for his part, defined Israel as an American "ally." He said that he "understood" Israel's having responded favorably to the American request in the Iranian arms deal. He added that any other response would have "raised eyebrows" in Washington.

During the talk the subject of the Lavi fighter plane was not raised. Shamir talked about Syria's increased armaments and said that the country had recently added chemical weapons to its arsenal.

Shamir stressed that Syria's growing power forced Israel to find ways to increase its own strength.

Israel Radio later quoted Inouye as saying that he had no reason to disbelieve Israel's statement that it had no knowledge of the transfer of the Iranian payments to the Contras.

"In my relations with this government, it has always been honest with me," Inouye said. He added that it would be wrong to compare the current scandal to Watergate.

Inouye said that Israeli representatives may have to testify before the various American committees now probing the Iranian arms imbroglio.

## Court rejects Kahane's case on racism bills

**By MENACHEM SHALEV**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

The High Court of Justice yesterday upheld the Knesset's refusal to discuss MK Meir Kahane's racist bills.

Rejecting a petition by the Kach leader, the five justices upheld a Knesset decision, based on a recent amendment to the House rules, which barred the tabling of the Kach MK's legislative proposals on the grounds that they were "racist."

Kahane's attorney, Meir Shechter, had claimed that the amendment infringed on an MK's right to present

bills and should be struck down.

Kahane's bills would have excluded non-Jews from public positions, barred proselytizing, banned meetings between Jewish and Arab youths, and prohibited land sales to non-Jews.

Although all the justices upheld the Knesset decision, they differed in their reasons.

The court imposed NIS 3,000 court costs on Kahane.

A full report on the judgment will appear in a forthcoming Jerusalem Post Law Report.

## Life term for killing girl friend

**HAIFA (Item).** - The District Court here yesterday sentenced Moshe (Maurice) Malka, 25, to life imprisonment for killing his former girl friend, Anat Hister, 18. The bench was composed of Judges Amnon Carmi (president), Hanoch Arieli and Haim Fishel.

It rejected a defence claim that Malka had acted "automatically" while of unsound mind and in a state of amnesia.

Malka fired 15 single shots from his Galil rifle into the deceased at a kiosk near the Kiryat Tivon-Tel Aviv junction on January 30, 1985, as she was on her way to her army base. He had been seeing Hister since he served as a guard on high school outings in 1982. The girl's parents had objected to the relationship because it interfered with her studies.

Malka became jealous when Hister jilted him and went out with another young man. After he fired the fatal shots, Malka escaped and was only located two months later by a police anti-terrorist squad in Carmiel.

A diary and a "last will" were found on Malka, which indicated that he had contemplated suicide and wished to be buried next to his former girl friend.

The court rejected a plea of manslaughter by the defence. After sentencing was passed arguments broke out between relatives of the deceased and of the convicted man.

Two of Malka's relatives were arrested.

## Foreign currency reserves soar

**By PINHAS LANDAU**

Israel's foreign currency reserves soared by almost \$1 billion in November to their highest level since early 1983. The receipt of the U.S. government's \$1.2 billion economic aid package for the American fiscal year 1987 pushed the total reserves figure through the \$4 billion mark, to stand at \$4.262b.

In fact, the official reserves rose by only \$938m., according to Bank of Israel figures released yesterday, and not by the full \$1.2b. transferred by the U.S. Treasury. Although not formally confirmed, it is believed that the Israeli government used part

of the aid to pay off a foreign debt that carries a significantly higher interest rate than that obtainable on deposits on international money markets - the form in which the reserves are held.

The Treasury, meanwhile, announced that the government had absorbed NIS 39m. from the public in November. This net figure resulted from conflicting money flows in the government's "real operations," meaning all spending other than on debt servicing, which showed a surplus of NIS 133m. against its capital market operations, which showed a deficit of NIS 173m.

## Herzog to report on Far East trip

**By JUDY SIEGEL**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee will convene for the first time at Beit Hanassi tonight to hear a report from President Herzog on his recent 19-day trip to the Far East and Oceania.

The committee, headed by MK

Abba Eban, was invited to the presidential residence by Herzog, who returned from his trip determined to urge Israel to turn its face to the East economically and diplomatically.

Tomorrow afternoon Herzog will brief an economic forum on his journey to seven countries, among them Singapore, Hongkong, Australia and New Zealand.



The three accused killers of yeshiva student Eliahu Amedi yesterday were remanded in custody until the end of their trial. Samir Mahram, 20, Omar Zayid, 22, and Hamsa Zayid, 20, were charged on Sunday in Jerusalem District Court with stabbing Amedi in the Old City's Muslim Quarter on November 15.

## Writers oppose editor's ouster

**By JOEL GREENBERG**

The planned deportation of Palestinian editor Akram Haniye is part of a campaign to depoliticize the Palestinians by depriving them of independent intellectual leadership, a group of Israeli writers charged yesterday.

The authors and poets - Meir Wieseltier, Nissim Kalderson, Yosef Sharon and Shimon Tzameret - made the charges yesterday at a Tel Aviv press conference to protest against the decision to deport Haniye.

Kalderson said that Israel's campaign against Palestinian intellectuals, which includes deportation and administrative detention, stems from a policy of dividing power in

the territories between Israel and Jordan. This policy is being followed by Defence Minister Rabin in accordance with his party's "Jordanian option" platform, Kalderson said.

"The policy of pursuing dialogue with Jordan has led to serious measures against the Palestinian intelligentsia, which expresses an independent Palestinian voice," Kalderson said. "It is an attempt at depoliticization of the Palestinians."

The move against Palestinian journalists also hampers Israeli freedom of the press, since many Israeli journalists get their information on the territories from Palestinian journalists, Kalderson said. "The only chance of maintaining our democra-

cy through the free flow of information, is by preserving a measure of freedom of the press in the territories," he said.

Kalderson said the decision to deport Haniye had reduced him from a journalist to a terrorist. "If this is the case, put him on trial," Kalderson said.

Yosef Sharon said Haniye had not been charged with terrorist activities and was being deported for his political views. "In the same way everyone in the territories can be deported and all the newspapers there can be closed. The danger is that Haniye's deportation is a first shot in a campaign of mass deportation of intellectuals from their homeland," he said.

## 2 TV bills over the first hurdle

**By DVORAH GETZLER**  
**Post Knesset Reporter**

The Knesset yesterday passed the first reading of two bills to set up a second, independent TV channel. The bills were opposed by the National Religious Party, Agudat Yisrael and the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality.

Meanwhile, the Likud appears to have won a minor victory over the bills' committee stages. A meeting of the coalition leadership yesterday decided that Pinhas Goldstein, co-author of the private member's bill, is to chair a specially set up sub-committee that will pilot the bills further. The committee will be composed equally of Alignment and Likud representatives.

### Police salaries

The coalition executive decided yesterday that, since the government itself appears not to have made up its mind what to do about linking police salaries to those in the permanent army, Likud and Alignment MKs alike will bounce the ball back into the government's court tomorrow when the matter comes before the plenum.

Aharon Nahmias (Alignment) and some other members of the Interior Committee are to propose a

## KNESSET ROUNDUP

motion for the agenda which would link police and IDF wages.

Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev is known to favour the move. But Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin opposes it.

The decision of the coalition executive yesterday was Solomonic - the voting will depend on which minister replies to the motion. A reply by Bar-Lev will bring a vote for the motion, one by Rabin will defeat it.

### New MK makes bow

The Citizens Rights Movement has fielded a new face in the Knesset. Dedi Zucker, 38, made his declaration of loyalty yesterday when he succeeded Mordechai Bar-On, who last month announced that he was resigning his seat.

The new MK was one of the founders of the Peace Now movement.

### Austrian Links

Israel's links with Austria must continue normally, Labour Secretary-General Uri Baran urged yesterday, meeting with a delegation of party members just returned from that country.

Austria, said Baran, was an important European democracy that had more than once helped Israel on important matters. He stressed that while the gains registered in the

## Haim Cohn revives after heart attack

**By JUDY SIEGEL**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

Former Supreme Court justice Haim Cohn, who was clinically dead on Sunday after a severe heart attack, regained consciousness yesterday morning and was smiling, joking and eating.

The eminent jurist suffered the attack while attending a B'nai B'rith conference at Herzliya's Daniel Hotel. A Magen David Adom intensive care unit rushed to the hotel, where its crew found the hotel doctor and nurse trying to resuscitate Cohn. Together, they managed to get his heart beating again, and he was transferred to Meir Hospital in

### Kfar Sava.

In the intensive care unit, Cohn was reported to be conscious and in good humour yesterday. "It happens," said the hospital spokesman, referring to the almost miraculous recovery. "It was thanks to the resuscitation that he received so quickly."

The spokesman said all heart attack patients must pass three or four days without incident in intensive care to be declared out of danger.

Cohn's wife, Michal Smora-Cohn, and his son and daughter were with him yesterday.

## REAGAN

trover - consists of former Republican senator John Tower of Texas, former secretary of state in the Carter administration Edmund Muskie and former national security adviser in the Ford administration Brent Scowcroft.

"The appointment of this board and the stature of its membership are a demonstration of a commitment to learn how this happened and how it can be prevented in the future," Reagan said. "The Department of Justice investigation is continuing with my full support and cooperation. And if they determine an independent counsel is called for, I would welcome that appointment."

Scowcroft said that the fired National Security Council staffer Oliver North had almost certainly not been acting alone in diverting funds to the Contras. Scowcroft said that North "had to have some kind of a charter under which he operated."

Meanwhile, The Washington Post reported yesterday that Israeli arms brokers had substituted obsolete anti-aircraft missile parts in a secret November 1985 arms shipment to Iran, angering the Iranians and causing the White House to begin sending weapons directly from U.S. military stocks.

Quoting informed U.S. and Israeli

sources, the newspaper said that Iranian military officers had given Israel a list of specific parts for improved Hawk anti-aircraft missile batteries. But for reasons that are not clear they received parts for an older, less sophisticated version of the Hawk.

The November shipment was eventually returned to Israel, and the incident led the White House to stop using the Israeli arms brokers as intermediaries in the shipments, according to The Post. The White House opted to begin selling parts directly from the U.S. arsenal for what became four subsequent shipments this year.

When the direct shipments began, the report continued, the White House named North to handle the operation in conjunction with Amiram Nir, an adviser on counter-terrorism to then-prime minister Peres.

Israel had chosen late November as the date for the first shipment, the report said, "in part to mollify the White House in the wake of the arrest of Jonathan Pollard, who was eventually convicted of spying for Israel." Pollard had been arrested on November 21.

The newspaper said that the substitution of old parts for the Hawk missiles came about because of a "misunderstanding by people who didn't know weapons rather than a desire to cheat the Iranians."

## Student hurt in West Bank violence

**By JOEL GREENBERG**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

A Palestinian student was wounded and 15 were arrested yesterday in a series of disturbances in the West Bank that followed the anniversary of the 1947 UN vote to establish a Jewish state in Palestine.

Palestinian sources said the demonstrators also protested against attacks on the PLO in Lebanon by Shi'ite Amal militia.

A student at the Unrwa teachers training centre in Ramallah was wounded when troops used tear gas and rubber bullets to break up a demonstration at the school, a military spokesman said. He added that students set up roadblocks with rocks and burning tires, raised Palestinian flags and threw stones at security forces.

The injured student, identified by Palestinian sources as Mohammed Abdul Kader Salameh, was taken to the Ramallah government hospital.

The teachers training centre was closed for a week by its administration, the spokesman said. At the Shuyukhi college at Bituni, near Ramallah two students were held for questioning after security forces broke up a demonstration, which students set up roadblocks, the spokesman said. The college was closed by its administration until Saturday, according to the spokesman.

At the Kalandiya refugee camp north of Jerusalem, 13 students at the local vocational school were arrested after stoning cars on the Jerusalem-Ramallah road and raising a Palestinian flag. Eight cars were damaged, including Arab cars and two military vehicles, security sources said. The students were arrested by police who arrived at the school, shot tear gas into the crowd and fired warning shots in the air.

## Court upholds retirement age for women

**By MENACHEM SHALEV**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

The National Labour Court ruled yesterday by a 5-2 vote that forcing women to retire at the age of 60 - and allowing men to continue working till the age of 65 - does not constitute "discrimination."

A specially-enlarged panel of seven Labour Court judges ruled on an appeal by Dr. Naomi Nevo, a former Jewish Agency employee who has been waging a three-year battle against her forced retirement at 60, in accordance with the Jewish Agency labour agreements.

The court ruled that the term "equal rights" does not have singular definition and the specific "rights" have to be evaluated on an individual basis. Various laws which are aimed at "protecting women" differentiate between the sexes, the court said, and it is clear that these laws confer "legitimate privileges" and cannot be construed as "discriminatory."

The court added that "there is no comparison between regulations which inhibit a woman's advancement and those which prescribe a different retirement age."

The court said that many women seek early retirement, and the appeal, if accepted, would only serve to frustrate their wishes.

## Chinese students on study tour here

Three students from China visited Israel last week as part of a study tour sponsored by the American universities they attend, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday. The students spent about a week in the country.

## The Government Press Office and the Photography Department

mourn the passing of

## PAUL GOLDMANN

one of Israel's veteran press photographers, and extend sincere condolences to the family.

## A memorial service for the late

## GERTRUDE KRAUSS

will take place on Wednesday, December 3, at 11:30 a.m. Friends will meet at the gate of the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.

The Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance

Ein Hod Artists Village

## In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our dear friend

## RACHEL B. FUCHS

widow of Yosef Fuchs

The funeral took place on Sunday, November 30, 1986 (28 Heshvan 5747).

Shoshana and Yitzhak Rofman and the children



## For some elderly, the golden years can lose their lustre.

But - you can help brighten up their lives. Through your generosity, The Jerusalem Post's Forsake Me Not Fund helps the country's least fortunate elderly lessen the burden of their later years. Your contributions go a long way -

A sparkling social life! The Fund supports and maintains day care centres, where our needy elderly can spend their time in a happy, social atmosphere, with arts and crafts, entertainment and kitchen "home away from home" has furniture, equipment and games, and is maintained, heated and kept clean.

A glittering smile! Your contributions help subsidize dental care for needy elderly who would otherwise not be able to afford proper treatment.

A warm glow on a cold evening! The Forsake Me Not Fund supplies heaters, blankets, pyjamas, mattresses, bedding and warm clothing - desperately needed during the cold winter months.

Bring a little comfort into their homes! Many of Israel's elderly people live in sub-standard homes that urgently require repair or renovation, as well as security measures such as lockers and beepers.

PLEASE, HELP US HELP THEM. GIVE GENEROUSLY TO "FORSAKE ME NOT"

(Continued from Page One)  
Schwimmer had been serving as liaison with the Americans.

At the April meeting, Ghorbanifar promised the release of a hostage in exchange for a plane load of TOW anti-tank missiles.

Back in Israel, Peres refused to release TOWs from Israel's stocks, so Kimche, Schwimmer and Ledem fled to Washington.

The CIA, meanwhile, had apparently confirmed that Ghorbanifar indeed spoke for the Khomeini regime, and then-national security adviser Robert McFarlane thus agreed unhesitatingly to break the U.S. embargo and supply TOWs to Teheran.

Reagan yesterday formally announced the formation of a three-member panel to investigate the actions of his National Security Council staff. In doing so, he said he wanted to assure "the American people that I want all the facts to come out."

"Upon learning of a possible transfer of funds from the sale of arms to Iran to those fighting the Sandinista government, we acted to learn the facts. And we'll continue to share the actions we take and the information we obtain with the American people and the Congress."

The panel - one of five that will investigate the escalating con-

התאחדות



## Four more Hindus mowed down in Punjab

## India braces for anti-Sikh backlash

NEW DELHI (AP). — Police fired in the air and used tear-gas outside the capital yesterday to break up 3,000 rioters protesting the massacre of 24 Hindus in Punjab state's bloodiest Sikh terror attack.

In Punjab, a group calling itself the Khalistan Liberation Force claimed responsibility for Sunday's killings in a written statement delivered to news agencies.

Meanwhile, Sikh militants yesterday shot to death four more people in Punjab, police said. A village leader and two companions were gunned down in Rode Lande Village, while another man was killed in Daultpur village in Gurdaspur district along the Pakistan border.

The escalating violence prompted calls in parliament from members of the ruling Congress Party for the firing of Punjab Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala, who has had the Prime Minister's strong support.

Police said at least five people were injured and

about 425 people detained in and around the capital yesterday, including 300 who courted arrest in Mahatma Gandhi's tradition of non-violent protest.

Twenty-five people were arrested when a mob of about 3,000 blocked a highway on the city's fringe, and another 100 were picked up in South Delhi as protesters tried to stop buses on the ring road that circles the city.

The massacre was carried out by four turbaned gunmen near Khudda in Hoshiarpur district, about 350 km. north-west of New Delhi. The attackers, who had been aboard the bus, forced passengers to shout Sikh slogans before gunning down their victims. They escaped on motor scooters that arrived just after the gunmen forced the driver to stop on an isolated road.

Police in the capital and in Punjab were put on maximum alert to prevent Hindu rioting. Last July, six people died in New Delhi when anti-Sikh rioting broke out after similar killings of 14 Hindu bus passengers in Punjab.

There were reports of clashes between young Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab city of Jalandhar, but no reports of serious injuries.

A curfew was clamped on the town of Dasuya, near Khudda village. General strikes called by Hindus closed most shops in other Punjab towns and cities.

In Parliament, members shouted for the resignation of Buta Singh, the government's Minister of Law Enforcement.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi appealed in parliament for all Indians to "be careful and hold tempers down." He said the government could curb Sikh terrorism if given wider police powers.

In the capital yesterday, police surrounded the Kalkaji refugee camp in South Delhi that is home to about 320 Hindu families who have fled Punjab.

During the July riots, buses had been set ablaze near Kalkaji. Area police chief Pratap Singh said Monday, "We are not going to allow them to get out of the camp area."

## Gas warfare: The spectre returns

By ELLIS PLAICE

LONDON. — A horrific new arms race may begin with the Pentagon's decision to build facilities for a new generation of nerve gases.

Already East and West have stockpiled enough chemical agents to kill the entire population of the earth. Most were developed from insecticides and have the nickname of "human cockroach killers." They work by switching off signals from the brain to nerves and muscles.

But old stocks are now becoming so dangerous to handle that a new type — called "binary" — are being developed in the interest of safety and "environmental acceptability."

They consist of two inert agents that form a lethal mix only on firing, so it is claimed that they can be stored safely for generations.

The Americans argue that if Russia is to agree to a new ban on chemical weapons at the forthcoming Geneva arms talks, Nato must have its own deterrent at the ready.

Their critics say a new generation of bombs and shells will only start the kind of escalation seen in every other weapons system.

Both sides ignore the fact that under the 1925 Geneva Protocol they have signed a solemn declaration to outlaw the use of poison gas.

About 100 states have signed the agreement, but military lawyers point out it does not preclude holding stocks to use when under threat.

It is a loophole that has been exploited by East and West for many years.

The Soviets are said to have used gas in Afghanistan, where men have been falling "bleeding from every body orifice."

According to some reports it was not the first time the Afghans had seen the benefits of Western technology — the British are said to have used it against them on "internal security operations" in 1920.

It has been used by the Italians, by the Japanese in China, and by the

U.S. in Asia, where a specialized chemical was used to kill forests thought to be hiding troops.

And hospitals all over Europe have seen blistered refugees from the Iran-Iraq war, where gas is being used against human wave attacks mounted by Ayatollah Khomeini's young lions.

Britain gave up the manufacture and storage of nerve weapons nearly 30 years ago, but would be a forward base for the U.S. Air Force who are developing a spray bomb called Bigeye.

Welford, near Newbury, has been earmarked as a supply base for U.S. F-11 bombers to be loaded with chemical bombs from the south of England.

Nerve gases can be tailored to produce symptoms from demoralizing incontinence to bewilderment, terror, disorientation and instant death. Hallucinatory drugs such as LSD have been tested by weapons scientists. (London Observer Special)

## New Iranian threat to Gulf

TEHERAN (Reuters). — Iran yesterday repeated a threat of retaliation against helping Iraq in the Gulf war, with a newspaper forecasting a missile attack on any Arab state proven to have collaborated in a recent air raid on the Larak Island oil terminal.

Several newspapers quoted Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi as saying in an interview: "It would be a big mistake for these countries to think that we might forget our blow-for-blow in certain cases."

Aviation sources in the Middle East have said the jets that raided the offshore terminal at the mouth of the Gulf last Tuesday were allowed to make an emergency landing in Saudi Arabia as they ran low on fuel after failing to make an in-flight refuel.

The day after the Larak raid, Iran fired a surface-to-surface missile into Baghdad for the third time in 12 days. Baghdad said 53 people were killed. The raid on the island, 1,250 km. from the Iraqi border, was the longest-range strike by Iraq's air force since the war began.

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Black South African workmen (top) stand before a controversial fence they are building, on government orders, around Soweto township, amid government denials that it is trying to enclose the town; while in Cape Town, domestic help display unity at a mass meeting held yesterday to organize a national labour union for servants and other household workers. (Reuters telephotos)

## S. Africa shrugs off power-sharing

DURBAN (AP). — Supporters of a proposed multiracial government in Natal province denounced a cabinet minister yesterday for his quick rejection of the plan.

Desmond Clarence, a professor who chaired the eight-month talks which produced the proposal last week, said Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha appeared to have rejected the plan without studying its details.

"How a cabinet minister can summarily dismiss the recommendations is beyond my comprehension," Clarence said at a news conference. "Mr. Botha says we do not provide for power-sharing — but this is the very thing we've been talking about... obviously Mr. Botha was acting on very bad information."

Botha, leader of the ruling National Party in Natal, said Sunday that the proposal would lead to domination by blacks and failed to guarantee sufficient power for whites and other minorities. He indicated the National Party would not accept any system that gave the country's 5 million whites less than an equal share of power with the more than 24 million blacks.

The proposal, which could only be implemented with approval of the white-led national government, calls for a merger of Natal and the self-governing KwaZulu black homeland and formation of an integrated provincial government chosen in what would be South Africa's first multiracial elections.

Blacks comprise almost 80 per cent of the population in Natal-KwaZulu. They presumably would control a 100-member legislative chamber which, under the proposal, would be elected through proportional representation and subsequently choose the province's prime minister.

The proposal was drafted during negotiations called the Indaba — a Zulu word for peace talks — in Durban under the leadership of KwaZulu and Natal officials. Thirty-five political parties and organizations participated, although the talks were opposed by black militants and far-right whites.

Botha's statement did not constitute an official government response but it was widely viewed as foreshadowing rejection of the Indaba proposal.

## Moscow: Iran, U.S. in anti-Kabul cabal

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Soviet Union last night accused Iran of aiding the U.S. and other "forces of imperialism" in an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia said Tehran had also launched "an unbridled hostile campaign" against the Soviet Union over Moscow's support for the Afghan government in Kabul.

It charged Iran with "blatant interference" in the internal affairs of Afghanistan both by supporting insurgents fighting the Kabul administration and through direct military aggression — thus in effect "lining up with the U.S. and its allies."

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## U.S. will deport alleged Nazi war criminal to USSR

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The Supreme Court cleared the way yesterday for the deportation of alleged Nazi concentration camp commander Karl Linas to the Soviet Union, where he faces the death penalty.

The U.S. government's suit against Linas charged that he directed firing squads and ordered the extermination of men, women and children kneeling at the edge of a mass grave site. He personally shot to death several prisoners, it said.

In 1941, when Germany attacked Russia and occupied Estonia, Linas joined a Nazi execution group that killed "undesirables," mostly Jews, according to the suit.

Of the nine Supreme Court members, three voted to hear the case — one

The Justice Department said Linas would be deported to the Soviet Union, where he was tried in absentia in 1962, convicted of war crimes and sentenced to death. No other country was willing to accept him.

## No clear decision in Basque ballot

MADRID (AP). — The nationally based Socialist Party won a one-seat plurality in the elections Sunday for the Basque autonomous parliament — but the four Basque parties combined took 70 per cent of the vote.

The independent *El Correo Espanol* and *El Pueblo Vasco* in Bilbao, the region's largest city, said new elections might be necessary if the Socialists are not able to form a coalition government by mid-January.

For the first time since a home rule statute took effect in 1980 in the three-province northern Basque Country, the Socialists became the regions leading party with 18 of the parliament's 75 seats.

The Socialists hold a 184-seat majority in the Spanish lower house of parliament, but in the Basque house their total is down from the 19 seats they won in February 1984. The Socialist win is attributed to a split in the ruling Basque Nationalist Party, which took 17 seats, down from the 32 won in 1984.

## Mediterranean once lapped China's shores, experts say

PEKING (AP). — Chinese archaeologists and geologists have recently made discoveries spanning millions of years, one of them reportedly showing that China was once a Mediterranean state.

The Tarim basin in the northwest Xinjiang (Sinkiang) region, according to government geologists, was filled with water 30 million years ago and was connected to the Mediterranean Sea.

The Petroleum Industry Ministry geologists found that the 560,000sq. km. basin, China's largest, has been filled four times since 500 million BCE, the Xinhua news agency reported yesterday.

"According to the geologists, the windy, dry climate blew sand and rocks from the mountains into the basin's centre, creating the Taklimakan Desert, also known as the Sea of Death," the report said.

The Taklimakan Desert is China's largest desert and occupies more than half the basin's area. The oval-shaped Tarim Basin is rich in salt, non-ferrous metals and oil.

The agency also reported that archaeologists have discovered a front tooth and lower jaw bone of what may be a man who lived 1.8 million years ago, during the Pleistocene era.

Xinhua quoted paleontologist Huang Wanpo of the Chinese Academy of Sciences as saying the fossils may be from a new species of early man in China, and that the find may help prove that Asia was the birthplace of the human race.

The discovery was made in late October in Sichuan province's Wushan county.

"Some scholars already believed the birthplace of mankind was in Asia in light of the fossils of Ramapithecus found in southwest China's Yunnan province," Xinhua said. It did not give further details.

## IN BRIEF

**Afghan rebels claim transport plane downed**

ISLAMABAD (APF). — Afghan guerrillas have shot down a Soviet-made four-engine transport aircraft over the Sahag desert, 50 km. east of Kabul, killing at least 25 persons, the pro-guerrilla Afghan Islamic News Agency reported yesterday.

The agency said the plane was shot down Saturday while carrying Afghan troops and Soviet advisers and eyewitnesses had counted at least 25 bodies at the crash site.

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**Anatoly and Avital**  
**SECHARANSKY**

By the staff of The Jerusalem Post  
Edited by Louis Rapoport

This was the love story that conquered superpower politics and galvanized the world to action: SECHARANSKY, THE JOURNEY HOME is the first full account of Avital's indomitable twelve-year appeal to free her husband Anatoly from the horrors of Soviet incarceration. Ever close to this struggle on all fronts and behind the scenes—from the public demonstrations to secret diplomatic maneuverings—The Jerusalem Post and its staff were involved



## Society to blame, minister says

By BERNARD JOSEPHS

## Bitter truth of the Ruhama 'home'

The Ruhama home for the retarded, where 10 staff members were arrested for allegedly abusing the patients, is a taste of hell.

Within its narrow blue and white-painted corridors, 100 workers care for the needs of more than 200 residents, whose ages range from six to 60. Many of its wards are violent — to themselves as well as to others — and their cries give a nightmarish quality to the drab concrete buildings of the Kfar Sava institution.

Until the arrest of the staff members who are accused of beating and ill-treating the patients, few people had heard of the home. But now it seems the Ruhama affair has provoked an outcry about the way Israel deals with its mentally disturbed citizens.

Yesterday Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katsav and several of his senior aides led a posse of press photographers and reporters to expose the bitter truth.

Whatever the court decides, society in general must bear a large part of the responsibility for what happens at Ruhama, said the minister.

He went on, "The public doesn't understand and doesn't want to know about places like this. The only answer is to educate it."

Yesterday's visit was certainly an education. Even the minister momentarily lost his politician's cool as he toured the institution and came face to face with the depressing facts of life in a mental institution.

He grimaced as a white-coated staff member explained why one young boy had to be kept tied

up. "If we let him go he would just bash his head against the wall. To untie him we have to get permission from the chief doctor," she said.

The minister saw patients, some of them apallingly disfigured by self-inflicted wounds, being controlled gently but firmly by nursing aides.

He surveyed the stark facilities and the poor state of some of the buildings. And he heard what the staff called the "other side of the coin" — the problems of working long hours under stressful and even dangerous conditions.

"We work here with all our hearts. We work extra hours and don't even take holidays because there is such a shortage of staff. We deal with people who are capable of being very violent," said a male staff member.

"We neglect our families because we spend so much time here. And when we get home we are too nervous to be of much use to our own children."

"All this for a salary of just NIS 500 a month. I invite the minister to spend a day or two here."

Another worker said people who complained about violence in institutions had no idea of the type of patients the staff had to deal with.

"You have no choice but to use force. I've got a child here who has bitten an ear off another resident. I've been hit and slapped. Sometimes you have to restrain the patients," he said.

Officials said that because of the manpower shortage, staff members often had to look after 10 or more patients at a time. "These are the type of patients who in other countries have two people looking after each of them," they said.

Moshe Aharon, head of the staff committee, said that following the arrests some workers had been told that they should be ashamed. He continued: "We work in conditions that no one else would accept and for wages that no one else would accept. We do the work that no one else wants to do and we should be proud."

Katsav told the staff: "The arrests do not change the deep feeling I have for Ruhama and the work you do here. People don't understand and don't know what goes on in places like this. You work in very tough conditions and with the hardest cases."

"We were not sure whether to open Ruhama to journalists and many people in the ministry were against it. But we wanted to show that we have nothing to hide. In fact we want the people of this country to know the holy task that you perform."

Earlier the minister said that institutions were not the ideal setting for the retarded. The ministry wanted to house such people in apartments within the community, as in other countries.

But, he complained, such efforts had been blocked both by local authorities and by private individuals, some of whom had taken the matter to the courts.

"It seems that people just aren't prepared for this kind of thing," he said.

Meanwhile, the minister added, 1,500 workers are dealing with 8,500 retarded patients in institutions, while some 1,600 retarded people are still waiting for help.



BREAK-IN AT HOUDINI'S. — Leading Jerusalem locksmith Yossi Mintz outside his store on Rehov Agrippas yesterday morning after it was burgled the night before. Mintz is (right) summoned to open accidentally locked cars, apartments and stores.

## Hospital pledges to remain open

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Shaare Zedek board of directors yesterday pledged to keep the hospital open, while Kupat Holim Chai remained strangely silent on the subject. The health fund's threats to stop supporting the hospital officially went into effect yesterday.

As reported in Friday's *The Jerusalem Post*, the Histadrut fund had issued an ultimatum to the Jerusalem hospital on November 19, ordering it to stop its "private medical service" known as *sharap*.

Prof. Haim Doron, head of the fund, noted that the private doctors' service violated the principles of Kupat Holim and could not continue. Unless doctors and management agreed to stop *sharap*, he warned, Kupat

Holim would abrogate its 30-month-old agreement to cover half of the hospital's operating deficit.

Thirty of the hospital's 150 doctors had been allowed by Shaare Zedek's management to treat patients privately, splitting the proceeds with the hospital in return for the use of its facilities. Thus, the hospital was able to keep famous and talented doctors, many of whom came on aliyah to work there and who could make ends meet only by taking private patients.

The 1984 agreement with Kupat Holim required the end of *sharap*, but the hospital was never able to stop the practice, for fear of losing its most senior doctors to Hadassah or to private hospitals.

The Kupat Holim spokesman,

who has been dodging questions about the dispute for days, said finally that it was the sick fund's "policy" not to make "any comment" about the situation. He would not even say whether Shaare Zedek was "on its own," without Kupat Holim, as of yesterday.

Shaare Zedek said that it had "received no word from Kupat Holim since the November 19 letter, and we have to assume that we are no longer connected with Kupat Holim." The executive committee of the hospital's board met after the *sharap* doctors definitely turned down the request to stop private medical service. The board sent hospital director Dr. Michael Rosenbluth abroad to gather financial and moral support in its struggle to stay in operation.

## Hebrew pioneer

By ALEXANDER ZVIELI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The studies, "How the Hebrew Language Grew," "Word Detective" and "Words Come in Families," by the late Edward Horowitz are among the most valued books in my library. While all the greatness and magic of the Hebrew people can be found in their language, it was Horowitz who made the teaching, learning and understanding of Hebrew an enjoyable and fascinating experience.

Horowitz, who died in Jerusalem early this week, was born in New York City in 1903, the grandson of Jacob Horowitz, founder of a famous matza bakery and a direct descendant of Rabbi Isaac Halevi Ish Horowitz, a famous 17th-century author and kabbalist.

He graduated from the Teacher's Institute and the Rabbinical Department of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and continued his studies at Columbia University. One of the initiators and first teachers of Hebrew in the public high schools in New York, Horowitz was, above all, a pioneer in understanding Hebrew's fascinating development.

He made his students aware of their rich heritage and brought them closer to Israel.

In Israel, Horowitz taught at the Hebrew University. He was a regular contributor to *The Jerusalem Post* and also had a programme on Kol Yisrael on "words in language." He lived here with his whole family, his wife Silvia, four children and 17 grandchildren.

## Concern over dwindling Jewish world population

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Executive of the World Zionist Organization yesterday heard a grim forecast of a continued rapid decline in the world Jewish population that would bring its numbers down from 10.4 million in 1970 and 9.5 million in 1985 to 8 million in the year 2000 and 6 million in 2025.

The figures were given by Prof. Yitzhak Warszawski, chairman of the demography committee appointed by the Executive. Warszawski also heads the WZO Organization Dept.

After hearing the report, the Executive asked the committee to come up with recommendations for stopping the trend.

The demography committee was appointed about two months ago, following a request by the Zionist General Council that the Executive

"give serious consideration to this grave problem and present practical proposals."

The committee's report noted that in 1939 there were 16.5 million Jews in the world. The number dropped to 10.4 million after the Holocaust.

The main reasons given for the population decline in the past 15 years were: assimilation; the growing number of mixed marriages; some of which involve conversion; and a lower birth rate for Jews in the Diaspora than for the general population.

The average Jewish family in the Diaspora has only 1.5 children. The minimum necessary to prevent a population decline is 2.1. In Israel, the average is 2.8.

The subject is also scheduled for discussion at the next Zionist congress, scheduled for December 1987 in Jerusalem.

## Greek-Israel ties improve

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The signing in Jerusalem last week of a bilateral tourism cooperation agreement was yet another indication of strengthening relations between Greece and Israel.

Panagiotis Roumeliotis, the Greek deputy minister of national economy and tourism, said a series of developments between the two countries was leading to the "normalization" of ties.

The highest-ranking Greek official to visit Israel in the past 25 years,

Roumeliotis announced that Israel can anticipate visits next year by Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias and Culture Minister Melina Mercouri.

There will also be a visit by a Greek parliamentary delegation in response to an invitation from the Knesset.

As an outcome of talks in Athens between the Greek and Israeli directors-general of the Ministries of Agriculture, a delegation of Greek agriculture experts is due here before the end of the month.

## A drawn-out battle at Israel TV House

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A drawn-out battle over work hours could force Israel Television off the air indefinitely. A blackout was narrowly averted on Sunday night.

Israel Broadcasting Authority head Uri Porat has threatened to stop TV broadcasts unless staffers agree to continue working under new regulations introduced two months ago.

Under old regulations, in force for 15 years, work hours were 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. with any other work considered overtime. The new rules, introduced under court order, set work hours according to the job.

The court orders were rescinded on Sunday and the old rules came back into force — at least legally.

This means that employees cannot be forced to work according to roster shifts. Any attempt by employers to compel them to do so constitutes a criminal offence.

While the majority of workers were willing to follow the new rules, a breakaway group of cameramen, who want to form their own union within the Histadrut, have refused. The cameramen were previously part of the journalists and production staff committee.

Their breakaway group is not recognized by the IBA or the Journalists' Association, and the Histadrut

has not yet decided if it will accept them.

It was the cameramen who mounted what Porat called "a commando sabotage operation" at Bloomfield Stadium on Saturday to prevent the coverage of football games.

Porat promised that legal action would be taken against all the cameramen involved in Saturday's effort to undermine the sports coverage.

Meanwhile, the Communications Ministry's trial broadcasts of the Second Channel will now take place between 7 and 9 p.m., instead of between 8 and 10 p.m., to allow more youngsters to watch the shows.

The broadcasts, which are mainly video films of singers, appear on UHF channel 22 throughout the country, and are reportedly picked-up easily by most TV receivers.

Bezdek, which operates the transmitters for the ministry, broadcasts the shows from an antenna at Eitanim in the Jerusalem Corridor. The trials not only test reception but also use the frequency and protect it from being "stolen" by broadcasts in neighbouring countries.

The illustration in yesterday's *Gardener's Corner* was of *Polipodium aureum* (hare's foot), and not as printed.

## Arab villages demand 'confrontation' rights

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

FASSUTA. — Nearly two months after the government's decision to give "confrontation-line" status to four Arab villages in the north, the settlements are still awaiting the benefits they are entitled to.

Leaders of the villages maintain that so far they have been notified of only one significant change — a 10 per cent reduction in income tax for working residents.

The other privileges normally afforded to confrontation-line settlements include larger mortgages at preferential terms for young couples; extra aid for housing, industry, schools, public works and security projects.

The heads of the villages, the Christian settlements of Fassuta, Jish (Gush Halav), and Mithla, and the Beduin village of Aramusha, say they have heard nothing about these matters.

They have asked Prime Minister Shamir for clarification of their status and its practical implications.

"We adhere to our demands to receive the same rights enjoyed by Jewish and Druse settlements with 'confrontation-line' status," said Jish local council chairman Zaki Jubran. He added that shells and katyusha rockets did not discriminate between settlements.

"Our village was one of the first to suffer from terrorist action, in 1969,

when infiltrators blew up two houses. Fortunately there were no casualties, but there is no guarantee of what will happen in the future," said Jubran.

He noted that the village, with 2,000 residents, is three kilometres from the Lebanese border; katyusha rockets have fallen in the region on several occasions.

Settlements with similar status get government aid for the construction of public bus shelters, a security perimeter road and the establishment of civil guard units, with a full-time post for the officer in charge.

Jubran said he was waiting for a reply from the Prime Minister's Office before deciding what action to take.

Meanwhile, leaders of Jewish front-line settlements have also written to Premier Shamir, demanding an urgent meeting to discuss the problems facing residents in the north.

They complained that the government has so far failed to honour its commitments to give the settlements special aid.

Ma'alot head Shlomo Boubout said that despite their confrontation-line status, their budgets had been cut and they had not received promised assistance.

"There's not much point in being given special status if nothing practical comes out of it," he said.

## TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

## TELEVISION

8.00 Teletext; 8.30 Keep Fit; 8.15 School Broadcasts; 14.00 Teletext; 14.30 Keep Fit; 14.15 The Adventures of the Baron Munchausen — animated film; 15.45 Learning Disabled Children and Adults; 16.00 Touring Israel — with Seti Ben Yosef; 16.15 Robotics; 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine; 18.30 News; 18.35 News roundup; 18.50 End of Empire; 19.30 News; 19.35 News roundup; 20.00 First the Press — TV game, introduced by Dudu Kopetz; 21.00 Mabat: Newsline; 21.40 Second Look — focus on matters of moment; 22.30 Gary Lita — American series, starring Jack Warden and John Rubin-Stone; 23.00 Night Court — comedy series; 23.30 News; 23.35 News (unofficial); 17.30 Cartoons; 18.00 French Hour; 19.30 News in Hebrew; 20.00 News in Arabic; 20.30 Chai; 21.30 Hilary; 22.00 News in English; 22.30 Dempsey and Matseppe; 23.00 East TV (from T.A. north); 13.30 News for Yehuda; 14.00 Club 14.30; 15.30 Jazz; 16.00 Afternoon Movie: Fourteen Hours; 16.30 Heist; 17.00 Flying Hawk; 17.30 Muppets; 18.00 Star Trek; 19.00 News; 20.00 The A-Team; 21.00 Mac Giver; 22.00 Airwolf; 23.00 700 Club

## RADIO

6.00 Morning Melodies; 7.00 Gospel Rhyme; 7.30 Gospel Rhyme; 8.00 Gospel Rhyme; 8.30 Gospel Rhyme; 9.00 Gospel Rhyme; 9.30 Gospel Rhyme; 10.00 Gospel Rhyme; 10.30 Gospel Rhyme; 11.00 Gospel Rhyme; 11.30 Gospel Rhyme; 12.00 Gospel Rhyme; 12.30 Gospel Rhyme; 1.00 Gospel Rhyme; 1.30 Gospel Rhyme; 2.00 Gospel Rhyme; 2.30 Gospel Rhyme; 3.00 Gospel Rhyme; 3.30 Gospel Rhyme; 4.00 Gospel Rhyme; 4.30 Gospel Rhyme; 5.00 Gospel Rhyme; 5.30 Gospel Rhyme; 6.00 Gospel Rhyme; 6.30 Gospel Rhyme; 7.00 Gospel Rhyme; 7.30 Gospel Rhyme; 8.00 Gospel Rhyme; 8.30 Gospel Rhyme; 9.00 Gospel Rhyme; 9.30 Gospel Rhyme; 10.00 Gospel Rhyme; 10.30 Gospel Rhyme; 11.00 Gospel Rhyme; 11.30 Gospel Rhyme; 12.00 Gospel Rhyme; 12.30 Gospel Rhyme; 1.00 Gospel Rhyme; 1.30 Gospel Rhyme; 2.00 Gospel Rhyme; 2.30 Gospel Rhyme; 3.00 Gospel Rhyme; 3.30 Gospel Rhyme; 4.00 Gospel Rhyme; 4.30 Gospel Rhyme; 5.00 Gospel Rhyme; 5.30 Gospel Rhyme; 6.00 Gospel Rhyme; 6.30 Gospel Rhyme; 7.00 Gospel Rhyme; 7.30 Gospel Rhyme; 8.00 Gospel Rhyme; 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# A burning indictment

NATAN SHARANSKY

FOR MANY YEARS now I have been writing or signing protests against Soviet emigration policy: long and short, on my own behalf and on behalf of friends, both to the Soviet authorities and to people outside the Soviet Union. Later I had the opportunity to re-read many of them when they were presented as part of the evidence collected against me in my criminal indictment as a dangerous state criminal.

I continued to write protests from prison, paying for each one with new punishments inflicted upon me. The first statements in which I challenged the authorities had excited me, inspiring me to bolder acts of Jewish identification, but soon they became less exhilarating, almost a matter of course. Now when I read the hundreds of protests written by the new generation of refuseniks, so similar to those we were writing so many years ago, they all seem to melt into one numbing mass even though behind each one lies the tragedy of an individual Jew. Why did this letter from Alena Khassina, one of so many which I am unhappily obliged to read, strike me so forcefully? It did not come from a Prisoner of Zion or a refusenik who is seriously ill. It struck me because of the memories it aroused and the way those memories contrasted so sharply with the reality of today.

Reading this letter I remembered a 12-year-old girl, Alena, the daughter of my friends Natasha and Gena Khassina who 10 years ago were just starting out on their career as refuseniks. What was she doing then? She used to sing in the amateur choir of refusenik children, or write letters to Jewish children abroad, or spend hours anxiously waiting for her parents to return from the Ovir (emigration) office. And all the while this pleasant, calm, kind girl was learning a new vocabulary: "visa", "refusal", "KGB", "arrest". She passed through school and medical college, through childhood and adolescence. She became a nurse, a wife, a mother. Now she is expecting her second child. The main topics of conversation in her own family are still the same: visa, refusal, KGB, arrest. And now finally her patience is running out and we hear her piercing cry: "I hate you. Let us go."

Why do they insist on provoking such hatred? Why do they need to

keep those who hate them so much? A system which is officially built on the principle of class hatred, on the right to destroy people simply for belonging to the wrong category, or for thinking in the wrong way, is not afraid of those who hate it. Its prisons and camps are quite able to cope with this mass of hatred. But this system cannot digest free people – those who morally, spiritually have escaped from its control and who have found their inner freedom. This system is afraid of the Jew who has returned to his national roots and is ready to insist openly on his right to join his people. It is ready to suffer the hatred of these few so that others will be afraid to follow their example and so because of their fear will never become free. As slaves, whether they hate the system or love it, they pose no danger.

Refusing Alena Khassina is immoral. It is contrary to the legal obligations of the Soviet Union undertaken in numerous treaties and agreements; but now, following the publication of the new Soviet emigration laws, it has become "legal." According to the new law, a would-be emigrant must receive an invitation only from his closest relatives – parents or children or siblings – but Alena's closest relatives are trapped in the Soviet Union. They are themselves refuseniks and have been so for 10 years. They dream that at least their children and grandchildren will one day be in Israel but now even this desire is against the law.

Under the new regulations, refusal may be given due to the applicant's knowledge of state secrets or other reasons of state security, or safeguarding of public order, or the health and morality of the public. Translated into normal language, it means that one can be refused without any legal reason at all. This is the real value of the new law, this is the real value of Mr. Gorbachev's policy: to create a mask of order and legality for a system of criminal arbitrariness so that the gates may be closed even tighter against the departure of Soviet Jews.

Some of our politicians are still deluded by the hope that by not irritating the Soviets we can persuade them, in a spirit of goodwill, to let our people go. The sooner they understand the reality so painfully expressed by Alena Khassina, the better.

## 'We hate you'

OPEN LETTER TO THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR from Mikhail Dineburg and Alena Khassina November 18, 1986

In 1973, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR ratified the Pact on Human and Political Rights; thereby, recognizing this as law in the territory of the USSR. Since the pact came into effect in 1976, 10 years ago, it seems that no member of the Supreme Soviet has taken the trouble to verify its implementation, particularly with regard to clause 12.2, which states that any person has the right to leave any country, including his own.

For many years our parents have been pressing for a visa to emigrate. All of their applications have been turned down on the pseudo-legal pretext of "knowing state secrets."

In 1985, we applied for visas to emigrate to Israel separately from that of our parents. We enclosed with our request all documents required by Ovir [the office in the Interior Ministry of the USSR responsible for issuing emigration visas]. We included, also, the invitation from Israel – despite the fact that the requirement to produce such an invitation is illegal, given that we are not soliciting an urgent discussion of our applications based on family reunification.

Eight months after we submitted our application for emigration, it was refused. Ovir, apparently having no sensible reason for the refusal, based it on the fact that we would be leaving our parents behind in the USSR.

This reason for refusal can only be seen as cynically jeering at us. We have, of course, lodged complaints against this illegal refusal with the Interior and Foreign Ministries, and the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. However, all of our complaints were returned to Ovir, in contradiction of the Supreme Soviet's decree regarding the regulation of citizen's complaints: it forbids the returning of complaints to the office against which the complaint was originally made. Further, even our request for a personal presentation of the complaint to the Deputy of the Interior Ministry was refused. Thus, the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the Foreign and Interior Ministries encourage the lawless actions practiced by Ovir.

We draw your attention to the fact that such practices by Ovir, which is subordinate to the Interior Ministry, implies deep consequences for many people who, out of despair from their many attempts to legally obtain an exit visa from the Soviet authorities, will attempt to escape from the USSR illegally. As proof to this there are the numerous cases of Soviet citizens defecting abroad and the resulting breaking up of families; and, desperate people standing trial for illegal attempts to cross state borders, and so on. In all of these cases, Ovir officials should be in the dock right before those who have violated the law, for they are responsible for driving these people into such despair.

One must ask, then, why the Supreme Soviet ignores these facts while encouraging the criminal practices of the Interior Ministry which compels Soviet citizens to break the law.

We have both been raised in families where for many years our whole life centred around one purpose only: emigration to Israel. We have attended Soviet schools and colleges where one is obliged, among his fellow pupils, to express opinions and beliefs other than his own; while his own, different beliefs can only be shared among close friends and in one's own home.

We have had enough of this kind of life, and we do not wish for our children to have to follow the same pattern. We want for our children one life, one language – the Hebrew language, one homeland – Israel, one upbringing – the Jewish one, and one ideology – the Zionist one. And we have the full right to strive for this.

We are not going to persuade you that we long for our aunt in Tel Aviv. No, we want to leave the USSR for Israel because we do not want to live in the USSR.

We hate you, collectively and individually. We hate Soviet laws and lawlessness. We are in the same situation as the innocent who is imprisoned. Like him, we hate you, our jailers.

We do not want to live in your communist "paradise." Let us go!

### Appeal for reunification of families

GENEVA (ITA). – At the annual conference of the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) meeting here last week, a draft resolution concerning family reunion presented by Israeli ambassador Pinchas Eliav was accepted unanimously.

The resolution reads as follows: "The council resolves to intensify

within the existing framework the ICM's humanitarian work on behalf of divided families, and in particular to assist those in compelling and precarious situations."

The Soviet Jewry page, which appears fortnightly, is edited by Louis Rapoport

# Ilyinka: The spirit of serfdom

LOUIS RAPOPORT

Ilyinka is not a Potemkin village. In fact, it's the opposite: foreigners are barred from going there, and even many Soviet citizens – especially Jews – who attempt to visit this village in the heart of White Russia are stopped by militiamen and led away.

There are no nuclear research centres or secret poison-gas plants or military training grounds in or around the settlement, which is located in the Talovsk region, near the city of Voronezh on the River Don, some 900 kilometres southeast of Moscow. Nor is it the site of some horrible explosion that the Soviets have tried to hide from history.

They put the curtain around Ilyinka because it is a Jewish freak.

Most of the 800-1,000 inhabitants of Ilyinka, one of four villages in a *kolkhoz* (collective farm – a Soviet kibbutz), are Orthodox Jews, and they have been trying for over a decade to emigrate en masse to Israel. They are not allowed to leave the collective, and consequently, they feel that they are in bondage.

Physically, they look exactly like their rural Russian neighbours (just as the Ethiopian, Indian, Yemenite, German Jews look like their countrymen), which has led many people to conjecture that the Ilyinka Jews are descendants of converts. This belief has become a weapon used by the Soviet authorities, some of whom say the Ilyinka villagers are "not really Jews," that they converted "only in the 19th century." That their strict adherence to the Torah and Talmud is just some kind of lingering, tenacious sickness, an aberration in nature. The existence of a Jewish village in the midst of the "pure" Russian hinterland (almost all Soviet Jews have become urbanized over the last three generations), and their mass desire to emigrate to Israel, apparently touched a raw nerve: the authorities, even under the image-conscious Gorbachev, remain totally intransigent on the question of Ilyinka.

Ilyinka was a surprise discovery for the Jewish activists in the big cities, and an important one. "For me, they represented a symbol of survival," says Nathan Sharansky, who met several Jews from the village when they came to Moscow. Sharansky and Vladimir Slepak, the two Jewish movement representatives on the Helsinki Watch Group set up by Yuri Orlov, tried to visit the village, but were arrested within three kilometres of their goal. In 1976 they drew up a report on Ilyinka (Document 9 of the Helsinki monitoring group) as a prime example of the continuing Soviet violation of basic human rights enshrined in the 1975 Helsinki accords: the reunification of families, freedom of communication, and the rights of minorities. Sharansky says today that he



Members of the Matveev clan celebrate a marriage. In background, communal buildings of Ilyinka.

felt the Ilyinka Jews represented a microcosm of the overall Soviet-Jewish situation, "a pure example." He was impressed by the Ilyinka Jews he met who looked so Russian, yet they were devout Jews in all things. The fact that they had managed for so many centuries in the heart of Russia to preserve the Jewish tenor of their life and religion inspired many of the urban, often secular Jews who were the backbone of the aliyah movement.

Ilyinka figured in the 1978 trials of Sharansky and Orlov. As the official Soviet news agency Tass reported on May 16, 1978: "Due to some anti-Soviet publications by Orlov, some individuals from Ilyinka received written invitations from abroad to 'reunite' with phony, non-existent relatives..."

THE ILYINKA Jews insist that they have always been Jews. According to one oral tradition, they are the descendants of 10 Jewish families who were among the Jews expelled from the Moscow region by Peter the Great (1682-1725).

"We don't know where this 'converts' story came from – we only heard of it from newspapers," says Misha (Mikhail) Matveev, 27, an Ilyinka Jew who has been in Israel for 12 years. "The Jewish tradition is passed on from generation to generation, and we have always been observant Jews!"

According to Esther Lahimina, who came to Israel in 1975, Jews came to Ilyinka in 1922 from a nearby village called Tshanka, because they felt it was necessary to preserve their Judaism. Misha Matveev says that there were two other nearby

villages with sizeable Jewish populations – black-garbed, ultra-Orthodox Jews – but they either "converted" to communism or were removed from the region. The collective at Ilyinka was named "The Jewish Peasant" until after World War II, when it was reorganized to include neighbouring villages and renamed "Russia" (Rossiya).

The villagers continually defied attempts to suppress their practice of Judaism. They maintained the Jewish rituals, kept strictly kosher homes, and prayed to be restored one day in Jerusalem. In 1957, during the Stalinist terror, the last rabbi of Ilyinka, Zalman Liberman, was arrested. Soon afterwards, his wife was informed that he had "passed away" in prison camp. Eight Torah scrolls were confiscated, but for some reason the local authorities later returned four of them. No synagogue was permitted, but the scrolls and prayer books were housed in a room of one of the village's uniform wood buildings. Hebrew prayers were recited in the Ashkenazi tradition, but none of the Ilyinka Jews knew Yiddish – they were a cut-off community, not only from the Ashkenazi Russian Jews, but also from the Oriental/Sephardi Jews of Georgia and the Caucasus mountains.

Today there are some 150 Jewish families in Ilyinka village, most of them related to each other, and Matveev is a common surname. There are also five Christian families in Ilyinka. Not all the Jews want to emigrate. "There are a few Communist true-believers in the community," says Misha. But they are a very small minority – perhaps 90 per

cent of the villagers want to emigrate to Israel.

In the 1970s, when the Soviets were allowing tens of thousands of Jews to leave every year, a total of 14 Ilyinka families were permitted to go to Israel. The process had started in the early part of the decade, when a few families managed to leave the collective farm and resettle in the Azerbaijan region. From there, the family of Shlomo and Leah Kharuzkin received exit visas, and came to Israel in 1974. Misha's parents, Moshe and Sara Matveev, and their eight children, came the next year.

In 1976, five Ilyinka families went on work stoppages to protest against official refusal to emigrate to Israel. In June of that year, when Sharansky and Slepak (accompanied by Dr. Sanya Lipavsky, who, it emerged later, was a KGB operative) were prevented from visiting the village, a local official, V. Lebedev, told them that "the atmosphere in the village is very strained and unhealthy" and that the local Soviet would not allow anyone "to interfere in its internal affairs."

In February 1979, a year after Slepak and Sharansky were tried and sentenced on trumped up charges, two other Moscow activists, Boris Chernobitsky and Evgeny Tzirlin, managed to visit Ilyinka. They had come in order to observe a regular meeting of the "Russia" collective, which, in addition to reviewing farming matters, was to discuss the application of the five striking Ilyinka families – four with the surname Matveev – to withdraw from the *kolkhoz*. The chairman of the collective, Alexei Kuvshinov, had already informed the five families (42 indi-

viduals) "you have no chance of getting out." When Tzirlin went to a nearby town to cable this information to his wife in Moscow, he was arrested.

"The militiamen told me that Sharansky and Slepak had tried to come to Ilyinka, and look what happened to them," recalls Tzirlin, a physicist who now lives in Haifa. They released him, and he went back to the village, anyway.

At the meeting of the collective, Comrade Kuvshinov did not allow any debate on the issue. "We have here five families who want to leave. We have decided to refuse them. So who is for and who is against?" He did not even bother to count. As Tzirlin photographed the vote, eight plainclothesmen arrested him and Chernobitsky, releasing them later with dire warnings that they would be punished if they continued their activities.

After 1979, only one Ilyinka family – that of Misha's uncle, Ya'acov Matveev – was able to get out. One former Ilyinka Jew, Mira Kozukhina, who now lives in Ashkelon, wrote in an appeal for help: "The collective's administration is not doing anything about my daughter's application. Please keep on pressuring them. It must be emphasized that the refusal is completely unjustified. The only 'secrets' they know are how to till the soil and grow beets and potatoes."

The Soviet authorities, using the reports that the Ilyinka Jews are "only" descendants of converts and not of "pure" Jews, even started to deny the villagers their Jewish identity on official documents. In 1979, when Fira Moiseva Piskareva turned 16, the age when Soviet citizens receive their internal passports, the document she was given said her nationality was "Russian," not "Jewish," which was the designated nationality in the passports of her parents and older brothers and sisters. The officials refused to correct this, so she remains without an identity document – a vulnerable position in an authoritarian society.

The refusal to allow Ilyinka Jews to leave the "Russia" collective makes them permanent peasants, serfs. This is against International Labour Organization covenants that the Soviets have signed. "In this case of social discrimination, the Histadrut labour federation can do something in the I.L.O.," says Yuri Shtern, spokesman for the Soviet Jewry Education and Information Centre in Jerusalem. "The kibbutzim, members of the International Cooperative Alliance, can also campaign on behalf of villagers who are being forced to remain on the farm. Until recently, American Jewish organizations didn't have connections with farmers' associations in the U.S. Now that they do, they should also press them to take up the case of the Ilyinka Jews."

## News calendar

to his son's plight. Alexei has been warned that he will suffer severe repercussions if his father does not stop his international campaign on his son's behalf. Address: USSR, Moscow 107113, Ruskovskaya 27 apt 88, Ratner/Magarik, Natasha.

NOVEMBER 18  
In Kharkov, Marina Chudnovsky, 35, was detained by the KGB for two days and threatened with imprisonment. Chudnovsky gives private lessons in English, but because she has no officially approved job, she risks being imprisoned. Her physicist husband, Evgeny, was dismissed from his position at Kharkov University when he applied to emigrate to Israel seven years ago. The Chudnovskys, who have a 13-year-old daughter, would very much welcome letters from Israel. Their address: USSR, Ukrainian SSR, Kharkov 310080, Gagarina 199 apt. 17, Chudnovsky, Marina & Evgeny.

In Leningrad, Semion Borovinsky, 38, was summoned to the local Employment Commission today and informed that his sentence of five months "corrective work" cannot be served at his current place of employment. Borovinsky was punished for his refusal to give false testimony against his friend, prisoner of Zion Vladimir Lishitz. The commission informed Borovinsky that he was fired from his present job as a computer operator, and was now to work in a bakery, where 15 per cent of his salary would be deducted as an additional punishment.

NOVEMBER 20  
An unofficial hearing took place on November 5 at the Novosibirsk hospital where Prisoner of Zion Yuli Edelstein is hospitalized, it was learned today. In the presence of a physician and a local Ministry of Internal Affairs representative, Edelstein was advised to "confess" that he had been guilty of possession of drugs, whereupon he would be released early from his three-year term. He refused, since he had been falsely charged – the drugs were planted by the KGB, which was punishing him for teaching Hebrew and applying to emigrate to Israel. As a result of his refusal, Yuli, who was seriously injured in a camp work accident last January, was informed that he will be sent to a labour camp in the Khabarovsk region, where conditions are particularly harsh. He was permanently crippled in the accident, in which he suffered multiple fractures of the pelvis and hip and a ruptured urethra.

Edelstein's wife, Tanya, was told by government representatives that there will be no further discussions about his early release. On November 24, she was promised by



Natasha Ratner/Magarik (Rapoport)

the deputy minister of the interior that Yuli will not be sent to Khabarovsk, but to a camp near the Novosibirsk prison hospital, where medical care can be provided.

NOVEMBER 20  
Soviet authorities have stepped up harassment against Albert (Haim) Burshtein, the 21-year-old Leningrad activist. On November 17, at Burshtein placed a call to New York from the central post office, four militiamen burst into the phone booth, disconnected the call before any conversation took place, and brought Haim and his 15-year-old sister to the district police station. He was told that a woman standing near the phone booth had overheard the conversation that hadn't taken place and, shocked by the contents, filed an official complaint. The militiamen told Burshtein, "It's a pity Hitler didn't kill all of you." He was then released, and told to appear in court the next morning. He was sentenced to 15 days in jail for "malicious disobedience" and "resisting arrest."

NOVEMBER 22  
Yuli Kosharovsky, a leading Hebrew teacher-aliya activist, who first applied to be repatriated to Israel at age 29, celebrated his 45th birthday today. Yuli has been unable to work in his profession – a radio-electronic engineer – since first applying to emigrate over 15 years ago. He supports his family – his wife, Ina, and three children – by working at menial jobs. Since 1980, the reason for his continued detention in the USSR has been given as "insufficient kinship in Israel." Kosharovsky once said that "the life of a refusenik is like waiting in a railway station. You expect the train at any moment. You don't pay attention to the future. You expect your train any time."

NOVEMBER 23  
Fanya and Yanna Berenshtein, wife and daughter of Prisoner of Zion Yosef Berenshtein, recently visited him at his labour camp in the Ukraine, where he is serving a four-year sentence for "resisting the police in the execution of their duty." He was sentenced on December 10 (Human Rights Day), 1984. His eyesight was permanently impaired two days after his trial, when hardened criminals in Zhitomir Prison beat him up and cut his face with broken glass.

Victor Fuhmacht, 41, a Moscow Hebrew teacher and cultural activist who holds Israeli citizenship, appealed to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to overturn the "refused forever" decision on his reappliance to emigrate. His appeal was met with a third "refusal for life" decision.

Another "refusal for life" was

meted out to Aron Izralitsky of Baku, who is trying to be reunited with his daughter, who has been living in Israel since 1980.

In Vilnius, biologist Vladimir Raiz, 45, a refusenik for the past 13 years, was recently fired from his job and ordered to go to a hospital for a physical examination. His wife, Carmela, former first violinist with the Moscow Symphony, is afraid that the physical is a prelude to some form of punishing physical work. The Raiz family is under constant surveillance, and a guard is posted outside their apartment. Letters to the Raiz family can be sent to: USSR, Lithuania SSR 232451, Vilnius, Chernia 18/4, Raiz, Carmela and Vladimir.

In Kishinev, Simon Shnirman, 29, a long-time refusenik who has served two prison terms because of his desire to emigrate to Israel, is recuperating from hepatitis at his home. Before being discharged from hospital, district militiamen presented him with a list of additional restrictions during his probationary period. Since his release from prison, there has been an 8 pm – 6 am curfew on the one-room home of Shnirman, his wife Lisa and their three-year-old daughter, Yanna.

NOVEMBER 24  
A group of former Prisoners of Zion in Moscow are meeting regularly to share information about fellow Jewish activists currently imprisoned or threatened with arrest. At the last meeting, Vladimir Slepak, Vladimir Kislik, Alexander Yakir, Victor Bralovsky, Boris Chernobitsky and Alexander Khomlansky discussed how they can help the prisoners and their families, as well as other ex-prisoners who are still refused their right to emigrate to Israel.

NOVEMBER 25  
Young observant families from Tbilisi (Georgia), Yerevan (Armenia) and Baku (Azerbaijan)

appealed once again to the Soviet leader to allow them religious freedom: "In Tbilisi, Yerevan and Baku there are no Jewish schools, and Judaism is not taught. Without all these attributes of Jewish life, normal life for us – religious Jews – is impossible." This group of Jews has repeatedly appealed for repatriation to Israel. Among others, the appeal came from the Weisner, Feigin, Davitashvili, Palenker, Lubov and Kopetki families.

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# She's calling the shots

Liora Moriel talks to Raquel Levy, the new head of Beersheba's department of social and community services.

FOR THE FIRST time in its history, the city of Beersheba has a woman at the head of a municipal department, following the selection of Raquel Levy, 41, over several male contenders in an internal tender.

A few years ago Levy, a native of Argentina, was considered a shoo-in for the post of Project Renewal director of one of the city's neighbourhoods. Instead, the position was split in two and she was made head of the social section of the programme while a man was installed as head of the building programme. (The powers that be evidently felt that a woman could not handle the "physical" side.)

Levy is gratified with her new position directing Beersheba's department of social and community services; her background, including a stint heading the social workers union qualifies her for the job and leaves no doubt as to her suitability. "In the end, the new mayor, Moshe Zilberman, was in favour and the only question I was asked was whether my new responsibilities would hamper my family life. When I replied that they would not, I was chosen for the job," said Levy.

Perhaps this personal experience has sensitized Levy to the needs of women to a greater degree than was the case when former mayor Eliahu Navi was allowed to veto plans to build a shelter for battered women in town. "In the end, the planned shelter was built in Ashdod so there is probably no funding left for another one here, but we've re-established contact with WIZO on this and related matters. Soon, the mayor and I will meet with their representatives to advance the project because we're convinced of its importance."

Levy said that local statistics bear out national and international studies on battered women: they come from a broad spectrum of backgrounds. Last year, the administration of the Soroka Medical Centre alerted the department to the fact that more and more battered women, many from upper socio-economic backgrounds, were coming to the emergency room for treatment.

"Periods of economic decline spell an increase in such cases, from my experience," said Levy. "We are convinced of the importance of this subject and are all set to deal with it."

Levy hoped a shelter would be built in Beersheba. "Often, when a woman comes to such a supportive environment, it gives her an opportunity to take stock of her situation and decide on new directions for herself and her children."

LIKE MANY OF THE CITY'S senior officials, Levy is enthusiastic about the hard-working new mayor, Moshe Zilberman and about her predecessor, Ovadia Rabi, who retired recently after 30 years on the job. "His approach, considered radical at the time, was that city services should be given to anyone who wanted them rather than only to those deemed needy."

This approach put Beersheba ahead of all other municipalities in dealing with the aged. "I remember his battle at the time to allow all the golden-agers, no matter what their socio-economic background, into the city's clubs and day centres. He felt (and I fully support this idea) that the social and functional problems they face are the same, no



Raquel Levy (Edna Parok)

matter what their status."

Today, every woman over 60 and every man over 65 get a monthly sum by law from the government, whether they have worked and are getting a pension, or not. "Now, every old person is given a chance to survive minimally at least, but they all need social and community services as well," said Levy.

There are 17 such clubs in Beersheba, including day centres, and The Jerusalem Post is helping the city fund a laundry service. The meals-on-wheels programme is a success and so is a programme of home visits. In the clubs, apart from social activities, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, pediatricians are also available, she added. "We're now negotiating a beeper service as well."

The department's two priorities in the coming year, said Levy, are expanding and consolidating programmes for infants and the mentally handicapped. "The services available to the mentally handicapped in the past were inadequate and we are now trying to forge ahead in this

field. We've opened a special kindergarten for the mentally handicapped as well as a new hostel for men; we shall soon be building one for women as well."

In the past few years, the city has placed more emphasis on infant and child care, with the introduction of home day-care (*mishpachon*) and after-school clubs. Again, the idea is not to provide hand-outs to the needy, but to provide a service enabling the child to develop properly while freeing the woman to go out to work. Mothers all over town, not only in the "disadvantaged" neighbourhoods, are being offered instruction on infant and child care. The clubs are geared to instilling democratic and communal values and fostering child development so that children enter school with the proper learning tools and have a fighting chance to succeed.

DESPITE the achievements, more and more families are now turning to the city for help in these times of economic stress, said Levy.

"In the past three months alone, we've had 560 petitions for help. We took on nearly 300 of these families yet we have no added staff or funding." There has also been an increase in reported cases of violence in the family.

Levy noted that although only the Scandinavian countries are ahead of Israel in the level of social and community services available, the onus is growing and budgets are shrinking. A city of 120,000, perceived as the metropolitan heart of the country's largest region, a city which has absorbed successive waves of immigrants from 30 countries is bound to be vulnerable to specific social stresses as well as reflecting the economic ups-and-downs of the country as a whole. Levy is aware of the problems and she and her department hope to cope with them, not simply on a day-to-day basis but with prepared programmes to meet future needs.

## Business as usual

Mum's the word / Judy Labensohn

LIKE MOST optimists, I harbour a fantasy that one day my ship will come in. But since fantasy is my middle name, I don't do much to help the ship anchor. That is, I don't leave home for eight hours a day to earn money. I don't open a small, profitable business which would mushroom into a large, profitable business. Rather, I enter sweepstakes.

Ever since I've been in Minnesota under the generous auspices of the World Zionist Organization, I've spent \$22.39 on postage stamps just to enter sweepstakes contests. This figure fades into irrelevancy when compared to the \$10 million I have been promised to win. In a personalized letter which arrived at my American address only two months after I had left Jerusalem, I was assured by an enthusiastic William Somebody that Ed McMahon, a famous personality, would award me the 10 big ones on prime-time TV.

Naturally, I hid the letter at the bottom of the All Bran box so no one in my immediate family would know that we were about to become millionaires. Then I rushed out to buy a blouse for the occasion — a scrumptious taupe \$59 number with a white lace collar. Later in the day, when I hinted to my aliyah shalich husband that America really may just be the golden *medina*, he urged that I read

All Small Print and return the blouse.

"No way," I stood my ground like a future princess. "Anyway, I can't be bothered with detail," I announced, while practising my acceptance speech in front of the bathroom mirror.

LIFE IS so short, I can't be bothered with shopping around for good jewelry — there just isn't enough time between monitoring the 10-year-old's home volcano science project, reading the seven year old Pippi Longstocking books which she can't read by herself yet, and praying that the four-year-old doesn't break a chair or a limb during his nightly practice sessions for the basement Olympics.

So I order all my jewelry by mail. I pick and choose between the real diamonds and sapphires and the bonus emeralds and rubies which I automatically win when I send in my cheque for \$19.98 on time. There's an awful lot of surplus jewelry in a certain vault in mid-town Manhattan, because the owners of this particular vault just can't seem to give it away fast and free enough, judging from the 12 pounds of junk mail I've accumulated since my arrival.

I bought a luscious green suede suit for only \$341 to match one of the gold chains which was thrown in as an incentive to buy the giant opal drop. I'll probably wear it to New

York when Ed McMahon hands me my bread. My husband didn't seem thrilled after that purchase either, even after I worked out the percentage for him. He returned to cutting out coupons from the weekend paper.

One night at dinner, instead of *kvetching* about how much we all miss Israel, I suggested we play a counting game. But we only got to 89,005 — counting by fives. It was then I decided that \$10 million is too much to handle.

"One fifth will go to charity — probably the Jerusalem Foundation, if they promise to build a park across the street from my house on the corner of Derech Beit Lechem and Reuven," I announced to the bathroom mirror.

"That leaves eight," the mirror replied.

DON'T THINK I haven't spent some pretty sleepless nights wondering what I will do with this big fat ship. The 10-year-old has been begging for a decent sled ever since Yom Kippur when the first snow fell. Now that the pre-sale sales are on, I should be able to pick one up for \$4.98. The seven-year-old wouldn't mind a sister for her Cabbage Patch. Actually, she wouldn't mind a real sister, but since she's in school all day and I'm busy catering sweepstakes competitions and her father is busy drumming up business for the Ministry of Absorption, there would be no one around to diaper and feed

the tot. A baby Cabbage, replete with adoption papers, goes for \$29.95 in these parts of Discountland.

The four-year-old's needs are meagre and we hope they stay that way. Give him a tree, blue sky and a few branches to clasp with his bare feet and he's happy. Trouble is — up here in Minnesota, there is no blue sky and the snow is so high, he can't even trek to the tree in the backyard. I could buy him a ladder for his room. That should put me down about \$13.98.

When I fantasize what else I'll do with the greenbacks remaining, confusion reigns. Headaches have begun to trouble me on a daily basis. I imagine the phone is always ringing, but when I pick up the receiver, all I hear is "Ha Ha Ha."

I've started taking valium just to keep a level head out here in the Diaspora where money doesn't grow on trees, but in junk mail.

"You're going bananas in Mimynoplace," my husband warned.

But the bathroom mirror doesn't lie, does it? I can see Ed McMahon now handing me the cheque — a pale yellow one — I in my taupe blouse, green suede suit, opal drop and gold chain and he in a three piece pin striped suit with a smirk on his polished face. With a tremor in my voice, for the last time I was on TV was in 1950 when I was five years old, I begin my acceptance speech for the millions of hungry American viewers who, allegedly, have ketchup in their veins.

"The Lord is My Shepherd, I shall not want..."

## Colon cancer prevention

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

IF YOU'RE OVER 40 and have suffered from colon polyps or cancer; or have a blood relative who has; or if you suffer from ulcerative colitis or another chronic inflammatory disease of the intestine; or have had ovarian or breast cancer — read this.

You are considered to be in a high-risk category for the future development in your body of colon cancer. The disease is the third most common cause of cancer in both men and women, and statistics in Israel show that in 1984, there were 1,140 new cases and 765 deaths from colon cancer.

But it isn't hopeless. In fact, says Dr. Warren Jacobson, director of the Institute of Gastroenterology at Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital, if you can prevent it, you have been cured.

Nearly all colon cancers develop from non-cancerous polyps or growths in the 90-centimetre-long large intestine. The American-born physician, who came on aliyah from St. Louis in 1968, says that before fibre-optics and other techniques for finding and removing the polyps non-surgically were developed, the disease was less frequently caught in an early stage.

"Previously," says Dr. Jacobson, "if a doctor saw something on an X-ray, he sometimes left it there because he feared the effect of a full-blown operation."

Now fibre-optics can be used, via the rectum, to locate the polyps and snip them off with a snare (the procedure is called a colonoscopy). It is not a pleasant examination, and patients generally need a sedative, but it eliminates in many cases the need for an operation. The probe slithers through all of the large intestine and even the bottom of the small

intestine and discovers cancerous or pre-cancerous growths.

Yet it is not regarded as proper or cost-efficient to check the bowels of every person over the age of 40. Firstly, says Dr. Jacobson, there aren't enough gastroenterologists in the country to do the examination and treatment. Secondly, the probing could cause some complications, and should not be performed unless the patients are in a high-risk group.

High-risk patients are first checked for blood in the feces, by a simple test conducted in the lab. Yet only half of all persons with polyps in the colon are found positive in this test. And no more than 80 per cent of those with actual cancer of the colon come out positive with this test.

SHAARE ZEDEK received a grant of money to test large numbers of Jerusalemites in high-risk categories in order to detect colon cancer and polyps. Hadassah-University Hospital and others also test for the disease, "and they are all good," Dr. Jacobson believes that Shaare Zedek's is unique in that his programme uses a computerized questionnaire filled out by all those examined, and the programme is run exclusively by volunteers from the Rotary Club of West Jerusalem.

The Rotary became involved when they heard a lecture from a Shaare Zedek physician on colon cancer and members asked how they could help. The result was the hospital unit, which has so far screened some 5,000 people.

Some hospitals have tried mailing out test-tube kits to people over 40 and ask them to send specimens in for testing. Abroad, the compliance rate is low; in Israel, it has proved even lower.

In 1980, millions of residents of Chicago were asked to send in speci-

mens. A barrage of publicity accompanied the campaign. But only 54,101 hemocculture kits were requested, and of these, only 14,000 were mailed back to the hospital.

Shaare Zedek, which has used volunteers to urge high-risk cases to come to the hospital for the tests, has achieved a very high compliance rate — as high as 80 per cent.

Last year, Shaare Zedek performed family histories and took samples from Knesset Members and staff. Dr. Jacobson won't provide figures on how many positive cases were found, but it was previously reported that one MK was found to have polyps and that they were subsequently removed.

A screening programme in the Nahlaot quarter of Jerusalem was launched and more cases were found. A few months ago, three young doctors set up a programme with Shaare Zedek's help and screened 300 high-risk people in the Romema quarter.

"We're not doing research on the problem," promises Dr. Jacobson. "We're offering free screening to anyone in a high-risk category."

No one is certain why the large intestine frequently succumbs to cancer, while the small intestine doesn't. Jacobson says some researchers hypothesize that waste materials stay longer in the colon, and that bacteria can cause the cancer. Fibre in the diet is believed to be a factor in the reduction of the risk of colon cancer though this is not yet proven. Some believe that eating too much meat, too much fat and not enough calcium could also be a factor in the disease.

Any Jerusalem neighbourhood that has enough volunteers and facilities to organize a screening programme with help from Shaare Zedek is invited to call the gastroenterology institute. Kupat Holim doctors, notes Jacobson, "are very over-worked," but it would be a good idea

if sick fund physicians would screen all their patients and send high-risk patients for testing.

## Easing pressure

THE QUIET killer, high blood pressure, is being tackled by a special seminar run by Kupat Holim Clalit. Younger patients with high blood pressure, aged 35 to 50, recently took part in a seminar in which they learned to adopt a more relaxed way of life, eat a healthier diet and understand the dangers of the disease. The seminars, which run for two months, are taking place in the Galilee region of the health fund.

Patients were counselled by a dietician, a relaxation expert, a doctor and a nurse. Kupat Holim reported that after they completed the course, "all" of the patients had lost weight and reduced their blood pressure, and that if this persists for six months, their blood-pressure medication will be cut.

AN ITALIAN drug company that makes a pill for infertility and for thrombosis collects the raw material from old women whom they have asked to donate their urine. Located in Rome, the Libia company believes that the urine of post-menopausal women contains enzymes and hormones that help treat the two conditions. Lab workers began knocking on the doors of old women on the island of Sardinia, asking them, for the benefit of mankind, to donate their morning urine in bottles. The factory sends staffers to collect the bottles, which are left outside the door. Thousands of women have agreed to participate.

Correction: In the article entitled "A special approach" on last Sunday's *Today* page, Beit Issie Shapiro should have been described as having been established by Shapiro's widow and family members, and not as stated.



# Patriots relish late novel winning ways

NEW YORK (AP) — Just when it looks like the New England Patriots are finally going to lose, they find another way to win.

The Patriots scored touchdowns on a blocked punt and a fumble recovery in the final four minutes and defeated the New Orleans Saints 21-20 in a key NFL game on Sunday.

New England's seventh consecutive victory pulled them into a tie for first place with the New York Jets, both with 10-3 records.

It was the third straight week the Patriots won in the late going.

Eugene Profit, a rookie from Yale activated only two days earlier, blocked a punt, and Motti Tatum, a nine-year veteran, picked it up and raced 17 yards for a touchdown with 3:51 left. Two minutes later, with 1:49 left in the game, 276-pound rookie defensive lineman Brent Williams ran 21 yards with a fumble recovery for another TD.

"It's the sort of thing you dream about," Profit said.

Rams 17, Jets 3

Jim Everett hit Kevin House with a 60-yard touchdown pass. Eric Dickerson ran for 107 yards and the Los Angeles defense shut down New York's high-scoring offense. New York, who lost 45-3 to Miami a week ago, breaking a nine-game winning streak, didn't score until Pat Leahy kicked a 25-yard field goal with 6:12 remaining.

Bears 13, Steelers 10

Kevin Butler, who missed a field goal at the end of regulation play, redeemed himself with a 42-yard boot 3:55 into overtime as Chicago clinched their third straight NFC Central Division title by beating Pittsburgh. The field goal was set up by a 27-yard pass from Mike Tomczak to Keith Ortego to the Steelers 24.

Four plays later, Butler, who missed a 28-yarder with 55 seconds left in regulation, kicked the winning field goal.

Redskins 20, Cards 17

Washington took sole possession of first place in the NFC East when Max Zendejas kicked a 27-yard field



ALL WORTH IT. — A lone maintenance man clears the snow off the seats at Denver's Mile High Stadium as more of the white stuff fell just hours before the Broncos beat the visiting Cincinnati Bengals 34-28. (Reuters/telephoto)

goal with four seconds to go against St. Louis, clinching at least a home wild-card berth for the Redskins.

Browns 13, Oilers 10

Mark Moseley, acquired last week after Matt Bahr was injured, kicked a 29-yard field goal with 16 seconds remaining as Cleveland capitalized on the second of Frank Minnifield's two overtime interceptions to beat Houston. The overtime field goal was the fifth in Moseley's career, giving him sole possession of the NFL record he had shared with former Cleveland kicker Don Cockroft.

Bills 17, Chiefs 14

Jim Kelly threw two touchdowns passes to Andre Reed as Buffalo ended the NFL's second-longest

road losing streak ever by beating Kansas City. The Bills had lost 22 straight on the road since winning in Kansas City on Dec. 4, 1983. The streak was one short of the record 23 lost by Houston between 1981-84.

Chargers 17, Colts 3

A 39-yard interception return by Jeff Dole set up Dan Fouts' 30-yard touchdown pass to Vinny Testaverde in the first quarter, and San Diego went on to hand winless Indianapolis their 13th consecutive loss.

Vikings 45, Buccaneers 13

Wade Wilson, starting his second straight game in place of injured quarterback Tommy Kramer, completed 22 of 35 passes for a career-high 339 yards and three touchdowns, leading Minnesota over Tampa Bay.

Falcons 20, Dolphins 14

Tuck Schenck scrambled 4 yards for a

touchdown early in the final period, ending Atlanta's five-game losing streak and crippling Miami's slim playoff hopes. The Falcons intercepted four passes to lead the League's No. 1 offense in check except for two Dan Marino touchdown passes.

Broncos 34, Bengals 28

John Elway, who hadn't thrown a touchdown pass in the previous three games, fired three of them in a single quarter, lifting Denver over Cincinnati. Elway's second-period scoring strikes of 4 yards to Vance Johnson, 19 yards to Mark Jackson and 8 yards to Sammy Winder en route to a 34-14 lead going into the fourth quarter.

Eagles 33, Raiders 27

Quarterback Randall Cunningham scored on a 1-yard sneak at 8:07 of overtime, giving Philadelphia their upset victory over Los Angeles. A 27-yard field goal by Chris Blair of the Raiders with 11 seconds remaining in regulation forced the overtime.

## BASKETBALL Sherf has learnt the value of his bench

# Maccabi raring to go

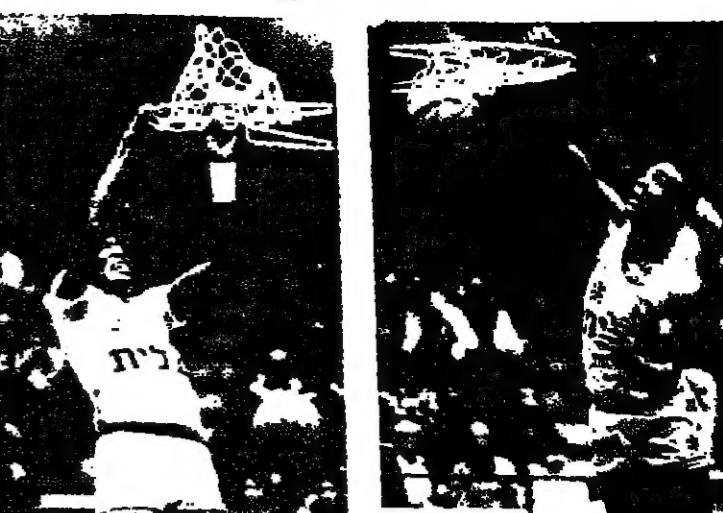
By DON GOULD  
All bodes well for Maccabi Tel Aviv as they begin final preparations for Thursday's opener of the European Cup, when Zadar, newly crowned champions of the tough Yugoslavian league, invade Yad Eliyahu Sports Palace.

Maccabi Tel Aviv, champions of Europe in 1977 and again in 1981, feel that their chances this year have rarely been better of repeating those triumphs. In recent seasons they have entered the European fray with all kinds of problems and have been plagued by injuries to key personnel. This year the veteran squad is healthy and on top of their game.

Coch Zvi Sherf, still not displaying the tactical skills required at this level of competition, has made one major improvement in his methodology. He now makes far better use of his bench than in previous years. The long, grueling road to the final in Lausanne will require judicious use of bench strength. Sherf appears to have learned that lesson.

Maccabi's two super players, Kevin Magee and Lee Johnson, have rarely played better than they have in recent weeks in league action: they have become an awesome one-two combination on the front line. It's not likely that any of the competition have the power to match up against them.

Sherf also has a far better handle this year on the erratic play of the



SKY'S THE LIMIT. — Lee Johnson, (left), and Kevin Magee — can anyone in Europe stop them this year? (Guthrie/Jan)

volatile Doron Jameche. When Jameche has the hot hand, Sherf lets him play, but when he cools off, Maccabi have been much quicker this year than last in putting him where he then belongs — on the bench.

In the backcourt, Motti Arestes and Chen Lipin have adjusted to sharing the reins in navigating the team from the point guard position. The shooting guard, captain Mickey Berkovitz, who will turn 35 soon, shows signs of approaching the twilight of his career, but he has always

thrived on European competition.

As a result of Sherf's better bench use, Howard Lassoff has finally got more playing time and has made a positive contribution to the overall play of the team. He and Greg Cornelius are used to spell Maccabi's front line. Nor has Sherf been adverse to turning to Lior Ardit as a backup who can effectively keep the team going.

Just how far the club will go in Europe this season may be apparent after Thursday's test.

## EUROPEAN SOCCER

# Baffling Juventus slide continues

LONDON. — The fortunes of Italian soccer giants Juventus continue to plummet. Not only were they downed 3-0 in Sunday's action but they missed a penalty against Roma, leaving club officials and the Italian media baffled.

The 1985 European Cup winners and defending league champions have suffered a wretched two-week spell in which they were ousted by Real Madrid from the Champions' Cup and routed 3-1 by First Division leaders Napoli.

"I don't know what's happening. We can't even score from a penalty any more. Let's hope that this Black November in which we've lost everything is now over," said Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat, who are Juventus' main financial backers.

Captain Aldo Serena's penalty miss — he missed by several metres — prompted a revealing comment on the team's ailing fortunes from their French midfielder Michel Platini.

"I was afraid of missing the penalty and so I turned it down," said Platini, whose own form has been a shadow of his former best.

The Gazzetta dello Sport newspaper said the Juventus squad of the past few weeks lacked inspiration, joy and guts, and that even luck had deserted them. "Perhaps they should visit a psychiatrist for help in rediscovering their old identity," the paper concluded.



BAFFLED. — Michel Platini

Juventus are among a quartet now three points behind Napoli, whose captain Diego Maradona took little comfort in their goalless draw with Verona.

"We gained a point but we played a dreadful game. We've got to improve because there's still a lot to be done before winning the league," Maradona said.

Later Milan dropped a valuable point in their 0-0 draw at Avellino despite dominating the match, while Torino's 80th anniversary celebrations were dented by a 0-0 draw at home to Udinese.

In West Germany, Bayer Uerdingen, who had not scored a goal in their last two matches, helped

Bayern Munich to the top of the league by beating previous leaders Bayer Leverkusen 4-1 away.

The defending champions went back to the top of the Bundesliga when they beat Stuttgart 1-0 — their 40th Bundesliga win. Still, however, they face the forthcoming mid-season break with a problem.

Bayern's success in their last home game of the year before the league breaks up for almost three months after next weekend was tempered by trainer Udo Lattek's concern about the team's failure to score enough goals.

New Danish signing Lars Lunde has not yet got off mark. Roland Wohlfarth and Michael Rummenigge are both injured and veteran Dieter Hoernes also seems to have lost his scoring touch.

In France, Marseille seized the league lead by routing champions Paris Saint-Germain 4-0, while title rivals Bordeaux slumped 2-0 to Saint-Etienne — their second consecutive defeat and third of the season.

Paris Saint-Germain coach Gerard Houllier admitted his team, now eight points behind Marseille, had virtually lost any chance of retaining the crown.

"We must go back to work, with humility and solidarity. We need courage and self-denial to start all over again," Houllier said.

Spain's European Championship match against Albania tomorrow meant there were no First Division matches at the weekend. (Reuters, AFP)

## THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA 1986 EDITION



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ECONOMIC NEWS

MARKET PLACE PINHAS LANDAU

Credit where it's due

The hot topic in Israeli retailing is the so-called enormous credit campaigns being run by the supermarket and other chains. These "campaigns" consist of allowing customers to give post-dated cheques for up to one month, or when the heat is really on, for up to two months ahead. The latest gambit is to give a bonus to cash-wielding spenders by giving 10 per cent rebates on cash purchases of NIS 100 or more.

Having recently spent some little time in London's West End shops, this writer is forced to resort to the time-worn but still effective response of "Big deal" Britain is not as consumer-dominated an economy as the U.S., where consumer spending has been the primary element in economic growth for the past two years or more, but it can at least show up the Israeli efforts at giving consumer credit for what they are - a threat to the system.

First there is the much greater availability of bank credit, with every bank virtually begging its clients to take loans for whatever they want to spend their money on. Second there is much more widespread and ingrained use of proper credit cards, which give a reasonable amount of spending power on a revolving basis, and not just for one month or two. Finally, there are innumerable store cards that give additional credit for purchases made in that store or chain.

Some companies - like John Lewis - went in for store cards earlier, and some - like Marks and Spencer - were forced into the business relatively recently because of competitive pressures. But by now, everyone is playing the game. Selfridges offer Sears cards (are they usable on both sides of the Atlantic) and even Mothercare insist that you should apply for their card and get at least 200 pounds sterling of immediate credit to help you clothe and amuse your infant.

To illustrate how far the credit business has gone, one may quote the following extreme example from last Wednesday's London Standard. A page-one story, headlined "Credit cards ruined my life," began in breathless style:

"The black hole of 'too easy credit' dragged a former successful manager into a spiral of debt. He continued, however, at the same time, 'He lost his wife, his job and his home [the man] told London Bankruptcy Court. 'All I have left is the suit I stand up in.'"

"At the height of his wild spending spree he owed tens of thousands of pounds to 24 companies, for credit cards, bank and finance house loans. His monthly repayments were supposed to be 1,000 pounds when he was earning 900 pounds a month."

How, it may be asked, did this extraordinary situation come about? "It was all just too easy," was the man's ready reply. "I got myself into the most ridiculous position because no one refused me."

The accused made clear he was as much victim as perpetrator. He had been seduced by advertisements offering loans, made in next to no time and with few questions asked. He denied deceiving anybody - "they often filled the forms themselves."

The temptations included such supposedly low institutions as Midland Bank, Lloyds Bank and others who each loaned several thousand pounds, as well as the inevitable Access and Barclaycard cards with 1,800 pounds between them. As for the shops, Debenhams gave him 1,019 pounds, Marks and Spencer only 941 pounds - for clothes, food and Christmas presents - and the swank Austin Reed 812 pounds for its upper-class menswear.

The moral of the story is a matter of choice. Puritans and pseudo-Puritans like the people in the Treasury and Bank of Israel, would doubtless agree with the judge who heard the case: "You are going to have to change your ways. You have been spending at the expense of many other people." Other Israelis, however, might be fed up with this tired refrain. Maybe the poor chap went a trifle overboard, but see what a real credit- and consumer-spending-oriented society has to offer!

Finally, and in view of the discovery yesterday by inspectors from the Industry and Trade Ministry that most Jerusalem electrical shops are providing few or misleading details of the true cost of their credit terms (tashlumin), it is worth pointing out that in Britain every offer of credit must say clearly what the effective annual interest charge is, on pain of being sued. A simple expedient, it relies on the consumer wanting to protect himself.

Worries over Iran arms deal Dollar drops to 6-year low

LONDON (Reuters). - The crisis over U.S. arms sales to Iran sent the value of the dollar to its lowest levels in around six years in European foreign exchange markets yesterday, while the price of gold rose.

The dollar began in Frankfurt at 1.9685 Deutschmarks, its lowest opening since January 8, 1981, after closing on Friday at 1.9760. In early trading in Europe it dipped below 1.96 in a market worried about a sluggish U.S. economy and afraid that the Iran crisis would distract the Reagan administration from U.S. economic undertakings.

But fear the West German central bank would intervene to support the dollar, allowed the U.S. currency to stage a small rally, ending the day at 1.965 marks. It finished mixed against the yen, at 162.25, compared with Friday's 161.9 and a low for the day yesterday of 161.3.

In New York, concern about central bank intervention also lent support to the dollar, allowing it to recover from mid-day lows. It ended in New York at 1.9654 marks, off from Friday's finish of 1.9715 and a

1.958 opening yesterday. The dollar actually gained in the yen in New York ending at 162.22, up from 161.85 on Friday and a 161.5 opening. Analysts said the U.S.-Japanese currency accord, as well as heavy selling of yen for marks, hurt the German currency.

Faltering confidence in the Reagan administration because of the arms row has been the main reason behind dollar losses. Holders of the currency fear the president's power and prestige will be vastly diminished for the last two years of his term.

Sunday Senate Republican leader Robert Dole urged President Reagan to recall Congress and set up a Watergate-style committee to investigate the arms-for-Iran deal, over which Reagan faces mounting pressure.

"The downward pressure is still there [on the dollar], but the market is orderly because people are worried that the central bank may start buying if the dollar falls too quickly," one foreign exchange dealer in Zurich said.

Gold, meanwhile, was propelled higher by the dollar's weakness and was fixed in London in the afternoon at \$399.55, nearly \$10 higher than its Friday p.m. fix. Some dealers were offering to sell the metal at \$400 an ounce, and many said it would break the barrier soon.

Investors feel safe with gold when the dollar is weak. Although fear of central bank intervention was the main factor supporting the dollar, dealers said the news yesterday that U.S. construction spending rose 1.6 per cent in October lent support. Forecasts had been for a 0.2 to 0.5 per cent fall. But they noted that the figure's impact had been limited by the downward revision of September's figure to 0.3 per cent from an earlier 1.4.

Dealers said they would be awaiting other U.S. indicators out this week for further direction on the dollar. Nonetheless dealers said they saw the dollar maintaining its current narrow range above 1.95 marks in the near-term, unless the U.S. economic figures are worse than expected.

Golan-Globus struggling to pay \$80m. debt

By DAVID HOROVITZ Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. - The Golan-Globus Cannon group is reported to be in deep financial trouble, with only two weeks left to raise \$80 million to meet debts.

The current cash-flow problem is said to be the most serious the company has encountered since Cannon was bought by ex-Israeli Menahem Golan and Yoram Globus in 1979.

This has been a difficult year for Cannon, with a third-quarter loss of \$14.5m. and a U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission investigation into its accounting methods. Its share value has plummeted on Wall Street and its working capital deficit is said to stand at over \$120m.

The current solvency straits, however, derive not from any of these, but rather from the group's purchase, for \$270m., of Britain's Thorn-EMI Screen Entertainment six months ago.

The greater part of that sum has been paid off, but Cannon was supposed to have produced a final \$80m. on November 15. According to the Today newspaper here, it failed to meet that deadline and was given an extra month to find the funds.

Cannon is now frantically trying to come up with the cash by "an extraordinary issue of junk bonds," according to the paper.

Financial observers believe that Cannon paid far too much for Thorn-EMI.

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He added that the second television channel is set to revolutionize the whole economic sector, bringing changes to the advertising structure and distribution, and possibly even determining the success - or otherwise - of companies.

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ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

ISRAELI INTEREST RATES PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.58% per month Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapes	Pakam 7-Day Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	11.12	10-16.50%	8-16.50% 9-18.50%
HAPOLIM	20.11	10-16.50%	11-17.50% 12-18.00%
DISCOUNT	19.11	10-16.50%	11-17.50% 12-18.00%
MIZRAHI	11.12	10-16.50%	8-16.50% 9-18.50%
FIRST INTL	11.11	10-16.50%	11-17.50% 12-18.00%

Rates vary according to size of deposit (Tapes: demand deposit paying daily interest; Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 55 days.)

PATAH - FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (December 1)

	MINIMUM DEP	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5.375	5.250	5.375	5.375
STG (100,000 pounds)	9.675	9.750	9.750	9.750
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750
SFR (50,000 francs)	2.875	2.875	2.875	2.875
YEN (2,000,000 yen)	3.125	3.125	3.125	3.125

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (December 1)

	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep
	Buy	Sell	Rate
Currency basket	1.4890	1.5080	1.4898
U.S. Dollar	1.4748	1.4832	1.4748
Deutschmark	0.7524	0.7818	0.7524
French Franc	0.2115	0.2178	0.2115
Japanese Yen	0.0298	0.0305	0.0298
Dutch Florin	0.0361	0.0374	0.0361
Swiss Franc	0.5048	0.5161	0.5048
Swedish Krona	0.2154	0.2181	0.2154
Norwegian Krone	0.1977	0.2001	0.1977
Danish Krone	0.1991	0.2016	0.1991
Finnish Mark	0.3036	0.3074	0.3036
Canadian Dollar	0.6715	0.6808	0.6715
Australian Dollar	0.9594	0.9713	0.9594
S. African Rand	0.6881	0.6764	0.6881
Belgian Franc	0.3590	0.3635	0.3590
Austrian Shilling	1.0687	1.0821	1.0687
Italian Lira	1.0852	1.0987	1.0852
Jordanian Dinar	—	—	4.04 4.30
Egyptian Pound	—	—	0.73 0.78
ECU	1.5633	1.5828	1.5633

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(December 1) PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD: LONDON A.M. FIX 399.60 P.M. FIX 395.55 PARIS NOON FIX 401.14 ZURICH P.M. 397.75 SILVER: LONDON FIX 549.50 PLATINUM: LONDON P.M. 495.50 PALLADIUM: LONDON P.M. 118.40

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

Forward Rates (December 1)

	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	1.9605/20	47/42	67/62	127/117
POUND STERLING	1.4320/30	121/119	181/178	361/356



# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Doing our duties

THE JANUARY 1 deadline, on which date Israel is committed to rolling back customs and duties on imports from the EEC and the U.S., is now less than one month away. Israel's government, however, has yet to decide how it intends to handle its treaty obligations on the one hand, and its domestic producers and consumers on the other.

Israel is in the unique position of having Free Trade Agreements with both major western economic entities — the European Community and the U.S. Indeed, it is at present the only country to have such an accord with the U.S. These two markets together comprise the bulk of this country's exports and the source of most of its imports.

The treaty with the EEC that was signed in 1975 is still the most important single event in the development of Israeli trade, and especially industry — although the FTA with the U.S. that came ten years later may eventually prove even more of a milestone.

It is worth recalling that the object of trade agreements is to achieve mutual benefits for both, or all, signatories, by lowering the tariff barriers that countries maintain against each other's exports. In Israel's case, the fact that both the EEC and the U.S. are vastly larger entities found expression in the different pace of tariff elimination demanded from each side: the Europeans, and now the Americans, are bound to reduce their customs duties on Israeli imports much more rapidly than Israel must reciprocate.

Another fact to remember is that the 1975 treaty with the EEC is widely considered to have met its underlying aims of forcing Israeli manufacturers to compete with foreign imports in terms of quality and price, and thereby allowing them to compete, in their turn, for other countries' business.

Finally, since the treaties were voluntary, and both sides expect to benefit from them, their provisions must be implemented honestly by both sides. Obvious though this may be, the day-to-day pressures that governments face from local manufacturers seeking protection against imports — usually on a "temporary" basis, in response to some "special circumstance" — often militates in favour of less-than-full implementation of treaty obligations.

Given the importance of trade to the Israeli economy, which has to import all its raw materials and most of its capital goods, Israel needs to be hyper-sensitive to treaty infractions. For this reason, the current airing of policy "options" aimed at mitigating the effects of next month's 60 per cent reduction on custom duties on EEC imports, and 10 per cent on U.S. imports, is dangerous, as well as being based on entirely false premises.

The options being spoken of include a compensatory devaluation to make imports more expensive again, once they are slightly cheapened by the customs rollback; higher purchase taxes, which are not covered by the treaties, so as to bring prices back to their original levels; and letting the importers, or the wholesalers or retailers, pocket some of the difference between the old high prices and the new, lower ones.

Of these options, the devaluation game is by far the most fatuous. Even a 3-5 per cent devaluation is unnecessary at the present time, and would only serve to destroy the atmosphere of relative stability that has been achieved, through the recovery plan, by triggering price rises and wage claims. The knock-on effects of this restarting the whole inflationary cycle would soon render meaningless the object of the devaluation — namely to increase relative prices of foreign goods. Home prices would simply catch up, as they have always done in the past, because of the indexation mechanism.

The fact that devaluations are pointless was the whole point of the strategy of freezing the exchange rate in July 1985.

Raising purchase taxes to replace the \$150-200m. of revenue that the government stands to lose is not fatuous, but is extremely risky, because this transparent ploy to circumvent the treaty will be grist to the mill of every foreign manufacturer who stands to lose through duty-free access of Israeli goods to his home market. The government's credibility, already in sharp decline over Iran, would be severely damaged for all future trade negotiations; while the money itself would probably be lost again through bail-outs of companies that stand to be hurt by counter-protectionist moves against Israel.

Furthermore, if prices are actually reduced, the consumer price index will be lowered by over one per cent as a result. This will not merely help the government indirectly, by slowing down inflation further, but will save it significant amounts by delaying the next cost-of-living increment on wages, and by reducing the amount of its internal debt repayments. A devaluation, with its consequent higher inflation, would have exactly the opposite effect.

By extension, the object of rolling back import duties should be to reduce prices to consumers, not to swell the profit margins of the already too numerous middlemen in the importing business. Nor should attention be paid to the cries of local manufacturers, given that the basic idea of opening up trade is to force them to become more efficient.

All of these "options" are, therefore, spurious. The only correct and desirable policy is to go ahead with the import-duty reduction according to the letter and spirit of the treaties that incorporate them.

There are some officials who realize this, and are determined to overcome the short-sighted approach embodied in the "options", but it is not yet certain that they will win the day. The finance minister, who should be able to see the broader picture, and the prime minister, whose years as foreign minister should have taught him a few things about trade deals, should make certain that they do.

# Tangential Zionism

Melville Mark

IN MY LIFETIME, the virus of anti-Semitism has spread to consume the lives of six million Jewish men, women and children. But anti-Semitism is now reduced to a historical irrelevancy.

In less time, the 1967 Six Day War brought Israel dramatically to the centrality of Jewish life. Israel has now been moved to the periphery and the Zionist dream is being dissolved by the onrush of a new and harsh geo-political reality.

To my astonishment, I have witnessed Jewish spokesmen postulate that "it could happen here." That is, prejudice spilling over into persecution and eventual genocide.

When prejudice becomes persecution, people all over the world start to pack up and leave. They did it sailing from Plymouth on the Mayflower. Huguenots left France. Jews have done it for centuries and would, had a State of Israel existed when Hitler came to power, have continued to do so.

Can anyone argue that, had there been a state of Israel at the time of the Third Reich, the Holocaust would have been conceivable?

Can anyone seriously argue that any conditions pushing anti-Jewish prejudice toward persecution would see Anglo-Jewry, headed by its leaders, lining up outside Lord's Cricket Ground to pile into gas chambers?

The very idea is preposterous and a veritable perversion of Jewish reality if only for the fact there would probably be an airlift to deal with the given crisis as there was for Yemite, Ethiopian and other Jews. In fact, if we are sensitive to anti-Jewish prejudice before it is able to take on its more virulent form, we can buy a ticket to Tel Aviv. The offices are still open.

Israel has totally altered the state of the anti-Semitic equation even though war must relentlessly be waged against racism in all its forms. But anti-Semitism has "lost its bite."

It can no longer kill in its institutionalized form.

THE LOGICAL consequence of 20th century anti-Semitism — genocide — is no longer on the historical cards and, as a consequence, is no longer historically relevant. It is relevant in its political anti-Zionist form, seeking to isolate Israel all the better to employ measures aimed at destabilizing or liquidating it, but it is Jew hatred I am dealing with here.

There is now an option for a Jew told to "go back where he came from." Had he had that possibility earlier, history would have turned out differently.

Jewish spokesmen perpetuate other myths, not excluding how fourth and fifth generation Anglo-

American Jewish communities would react should prejudice jump "tolerable" barriers, if this isn't a contradiction in terms.

This occurs due to their attempts to define the priorities in Jewish life with an emphasis on Israel as its centrality, without admitting to the dramatic changes witnessed in the Jewish body politic in recent times. Zionism, it is true, is alive and well and living in London and New York, but anyone at all familiar with Israel knows that it provokes guffaws and belly-laughs. The word is used as a form of contempt. Like Communism in Poland and Czechoslovakia, Zionism is on the joke circuit.

The fact is that the Lebanon war called into question Israel's centrality in Jewish life. It was the blob of ink that turned the glass of water blue — a process already well into the making. The fact is that Israel's geo-political reality is a far cry from the current Diaspora Jewish ethos, for the most part secular, compassionate, pluralistic and far removed from war and the threat of Jewish annihilation.

A "special relationship" — yes — between the Jewish world and the State of Israel, but neither one is any longer central to the life of the other. In fact, the case of Western Jewish Diaspora communities is one where they are now turning inward to deal with their own community needs and provide services in their search for a Jewish identity.

It is being described as "voluntary Judaism" and more and more takes the form of a special relationship with Israel rather than the intimacy of "dual loyalty." These communities, for the most part, are enjoying an unprecedented renaissance and community members have, in effect, repudiated the option of settling in Israel either for themselves or their children and grandchildren. New York and London offer "better" prospects.

Jerusalem has, of course, displayed all its charms but Anglo-American Jewry has responded by voting with its feet and staying put.

The baubles and beads of the Western Diaspora have also been held up for Israelis to marvel at and they have not been found wanting.

There is now an Israeli diaspora — a third exodus — and more British Jews have second homes on the Costa Brava than in Tel Aviv despite the fact that it has taken Madrid some 38 years to get around to diplomatic relations with the Jewish state.

THE VERY idea of personal Zionism

redemption through settlement in Israel — army service for their children and the high levels of Israeli taxation for them — is far removed from their thinking other than in the manipulated context of "it could happen here," a frantic fantasy of quickly packed bags and hurried goodbyes and getaways. In this scenario, Israel is not a Jewish state, it is an "insurance policy."

What Western Jews have opted for are the obvious comforts and perks of enlightened, secular and pluralistic societies where they and their children and their children's children can freely associate and seek to fashion their 21st century Judaism unhindered by persecution.

Zionism and anti-Semitism have a symbiotic relationship. In a free, open society, Jews are acting as if they are unresponsive to and unaffected by either.

The facts speak for themselves. Hundreds of Jews leave for Israel. And thousands of Israelis leave for other climes and other shores. The paradox is that where Jews have left because of anti-Semitism, Israelis arrive and feel untouched by it. Talk about the blind leading the blind.

There seems to be a time-war in the thinking of Jewish spokesmen. Has the question, for example, of Israel being "the world's fourth strongest military power" no bearing on the Jewish ethos, or on the future of the Jewish people? Is it only a matter for self-glorification, or has it something to do with the fact that despite Zionist phraseology about all Jews in the world being "one people," there exists, in reality, an Israeli Jewish nation native to Israel and unique to it?

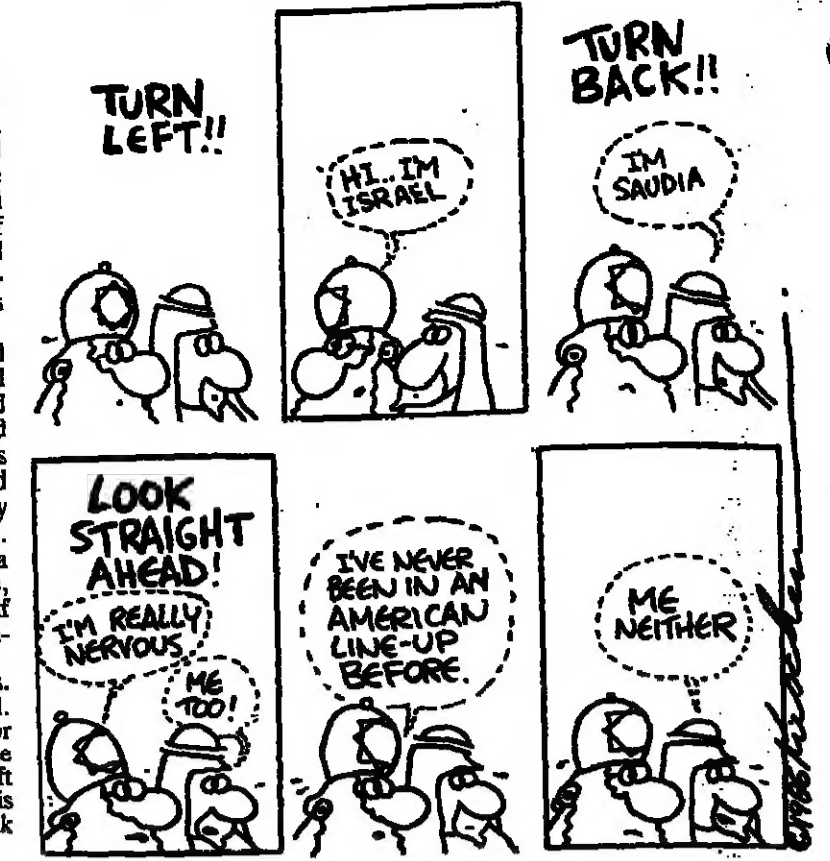
EGYPT, the one country capable of going it alone in war against Israel, is at neither war nor peace. But its long border with Israel is at peace. It's not to be minimized. The Iraq-Iran war is bleeding Islamic fundamentalism and "socialist" Ba'athism alike.

Lebanon is imploding — a non-country. The PLO provides no military threat to Israel. King Hussein is caught between a rock and a hard place on the question of the West Bank and the Palestinians. No one believes that the Saudi kingdom and the sheikhdoms of the Gulf States will outlive the century and oil is a fossil fuel in a post-industrial era seeking renewable energy resources.

Not to stretch a point, but a case can be made for Arik Sharon hitting at Karacsi's nuclear reactor. It is a sign that some Israeli thinkers have and are making it!

Israel, that is the Israeli industrial-military complex — a highly sophisticated mix of finance, science and high technology — stands astride the

## Dry Bones



Middle East filling the vacuum left by the collapse of the Shah's Iran.

There is no such thing as luck. Luck is when preparation meets opportunity. History has placed this challenge in Israel's grasp and Israel — Likud and Labour alike — are grabbing it. In reality, they are territorial think-alikes.

To equate this geo-political opportunity, or to give it equal priority, with the Zionist dream — settlement, normalization of the Jewish people, pioneering, personal redemption, blooming of the desert — is like looking confidently towards the past, a domain usually left exclusively to the Viennese.

The financial figures tell the story. Israel's 1986 needs will be met by a \$4.5 billion aid, grant and loan programme. Like Germany in Europe and Japan in Asia, Israel meets and corresponds to the strategic thinking of the United States.

The total United Jewish Appeal in America is some \$200 million for Israel. The United Kingdom raises about £17 million in annual funding. Is anyone arguing that were Anglo-American Jewry to reduce its support for Israel, America's strategic interests in the region would become equally diluted? In fact, Israel has, more than once, ridden over the internal political interests of American Jews. Former ambassador Yitzhak Rabin's publicly declared support for presidential candidate

Richard Nixon was one such occasion.

AMERICAN and Anglo-Jewish Zionism is doing fine. It supports Falashas for Israel, Soviet Jews for Israel, even South African Jews for Israel. Nothing has changed. Israel is apparently a place for "Jews in crisis." In my day, I was told by Anglo-Jewish spokesmen it was for "Jewish refugees."

Meanwhile, Israel makes its own choices forged on the geographic and demographic flaws of its position on the world map and the composition of its people. If Zionism can claim any success at all, it is in the Arab world where Jewish communities have all but disappeared and are in Israel.

Like Christianity and Marxism, Zionism features a dialectical anomaly. Christianity was born in the east and conquered the west. Marxism was born in the west and conquered the east. Herzl never dreamed of a Sephardic demography playing a vital, if not determining, role in his "Judenstaat."

But Israel, like Christianity and Marxism, is being judged by the forces that are shaping it and it will have to accept the consequences wherever and whenever they may fall.

There is, however, one lesson we all have learned from history. Rise like a big power. Fall like one.

The writer is a journalist at present based in London.

# The wheel of fortune turns

Simon Hoggart

PRESIDENT REAGAN never missed a chance to beat Jimmy Carter with Iran. Even in the recent mid-term election campaign, he was still attacking ex-president Jimmy Carter's record. He accused him of having failed to cope adequately with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan while he, Reagan, had firmly faced the Russians over the arrest of American journalist Nick Daniloff.

The fact that this simply wasn't true — Reagan had agreed to a straight swap of a journalist for a practicing spy — didn't seem to matter. In those distant days, Reagan still had his celebrated "Teflon" coating and the American public seemed to support everything he did.

But now with the arms to Iran affair, things are beginning to change. Given the abuse he has taken over the years, Carter has been remarkably mild in his reaction

— though he did manage to hint heavily that his successor has been fibbing. "The best thing is to level with the American people," he said. Had the president done this? "No, I don't think so. I think there's been a protection of the facts, maybe even a distortion of the facts."

The impact of Carter's words was all the more powerful because he was sitting next to Gerald Ford, his own Republican predecessor. Ford was clearly unwilling to put the boot into a fellow-president from his own party, but his mild manner gave his words all the more force: "I can't help thinking that there must be some facts which have not been released... I wish we could have a full disclosure so that we can start afresh." Had the president paid a

ransom in arms for the freed hostages? "If so, it does not put us in a proper light."

Never can Ronald Reagan have felt so embattled. Barry Goldwater, the retiring senator from Arizona whose run for president in 1964 was the first sign of the emerging conservative right in America, called the Iranian arms dealings "the worst foreign policy mistake in my memory."

Reagan's own secretary of state, George Shultz, the man who nominally runs the president's foreign policy, was clearly so opposed to the Iran initiative that many of his own associates wondered how long he could stay in office.

When Shultz held his first TV interview on the affair, it was almost immediately called one of the most startling ever given by an American politician. Would there be any more arms shipments to Iran? he was asked. "I would certainly say, as far as I'm concerned, no." "Do you have the authority to speak for the entire administration?" the interviewer asked. "No," said Shultz.

The situation was bizarre. A secretary of state announced that he disagreed with the policy of his own president in a crucial area; refused even to pay the policy lip service; admitted that he had not been able to reverse it — and still not resign.

By the next day, Reagan was obliged to accede to Shultz's immediate wishes, if only to prevent him from resigning on the spot. He told reporters he had "absolutely no plans" to send more weapons to Iran — though it emerged that the secret

order which originally authorized the shipments is still in effect.

IT IS impossible to exaggerate the turn of fortune Reagan has undergone. The day that the voters were awarding the Democrats eight extra seats in the Senate, and so giving the president two hostile houses in Congress, was also the day that the U.S. press was gathering together the first details of the arms deal with Iran.

By the day after the election, Reagan had suddenly lost almost all his political lustre as well as any remaining reputation for competence. Unable to use his personal popularity to save Republican candidates, he appeared feeble and hypocritical in foreign policy.

At first the president refused to say anything about the deal. He accused the press of spreading "falsehoods" and pleaded with them not to speculate, on the grounds that this would endanger the lives of the remaining hostages. The press, suspecting that this was merely an excuse to evade the issue, kept on probing.

Finally Reagan was obliged to appear on TV in order to appeal directly to the American people. Again, he accused the press of distorting the facts. He said that the quantity of arms was so small that, in all, it would fit into one cargo plane, and that there had been no straight arms-for-hostages deal.

In the past, Reagan's personal appeals have been highly successful. Not this time. The opinion polls suggest that the American public simply doesn't believe him any more. Only 14 per cent said that they

thought his pledge on "no swaps" was "essentially true." Fully 84 per cent thought it only "technically true" and 30 per cent declared it "essentially false."

In other words, nearly 70 per cent of the public thought the president had been lying — either directly or by omission. On this one issue at least, Reagan found himself as deeply mistrusted by the American people as Richard Nixon.

Yet the extraordinary thing is that the administration still seems to think it can use its skill at public relations to dig itself out of the ditch. In a startling interview in *The New York Times*, Reagan's chief-of-staff Donald Regan, explained the current White House philosophy: "Some of us are like a shovel brigade that follow a parade down Main Street cleaning up. We took Reykjavik and turned what was really a sour situation into something that turned out pretty well... who was it took on this loss in the Senate and pointed out a few facts, and managed to pull that?"

In the Reagan White House, it seems clear, truth is not important — what matters is what you can persuade the public to believe — whether it is that the Iceland summit was a success, or that the Republicans actually won the mid-term elections.

But the signs are that the public does not buy this any longer. Congressmen, as acute as sniffing out a political cadaver as any African vultures, cannot wait to return and to begin hounding the president. It could be, that like the old comic strip hero, Reagan will be free with one bound. At the moment, though, he looks like the lamest of lame ducks: discredited, mistrusted and as impotent as any president since the war.

(London Observer Service)

## READERS' LETTERS

### ACRI'S WORK

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — On reading Lev Bearfield's interview with me (*Jerusalem Post Magazine*, November 21), I realized that two points were not made clear and may have confused the reader.

1. The Legal Defence Centre was established by a grant made by the New Israel Fund within the framework of the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI), and not as a separate organization, as the interview may have suggested. The activities of the centre are overseen by a steering committee appointed by the ACRI executive board, and controversial issues are referred to the board for its consideration. Joshua Schoffman, ACRI's legal adviser, devotes half his time to work in the centre.

2. ACRI was involved in civil rights litigation long before the establishment of the centre. In certain areas, such as the freedom to demonstrate, its efforts in the courts have had a major impact on Israeli law and practice. ACRI's interest in setting up the centre was precisely to intensify its efforts to advance civil rights through litigation.

AVIGDOR FELDMAN  
Jerusalem.

### THE BEVAN TRADITION

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — When you reported Mr. Ken Livingstone's statement regarding anti-Semitism in the Labour Party, you referred to the "old Bevan tradition." Surely you must have meant Ernest Bevan, and not Anwar Bevan. The latter was a friend of Jerry, and his wife, Jennie Lee, frequently graced Zionist platforms all over the British Isles.

NORMAN M. YOUNG  
Jerusalem.

Mr. Young and all the other readers who pointed out the error are, of course, correct. — Ed. J.P.

### PROFANATION AT AUSCHWITZ

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — Some time ago I visited Oswiecim (Auschwitz) in Poland. In this area, more than three million victims died during World War II and their ashes still remain at the camp sites.

During my visit, I was astonished to be confronted with the filming of Herman Wouk's novel, *War and Remembrance*. It included among other things the rebuilding of a crematorium, the filming of festivities of a Nazi party in Auschwitz-Birkenau (probably a Christmas party), as well as a parade with a military band during a visit of Himmler in the intact oldest camp (Auschwitz-Stammager 1).

It is to say the least in bad taste to make a movie or a television series at this location. You can turn Hollywood into Auschwitz, but not the other way round.

A film made at the camps may be sensational or save costs due to the presence of most of the original buildings and the use of Polish soldiers in SS uniforms, but such a film can only be a minor reflection of what really happened there.

However, the worst aspect is that it is a post-mortem insult to all the millions who suffered there, to bring back Himmler at this spot, to again fly flags with a swastika from the camp buildings and to have men in Nazi uniforms walking around again in these former extermination camps which were a hell on earth for so many people.

N.J. DE BOUTH  
Nieuwerkerk, Holland.

Gurdjeff Ouspensky Centre  
052-78423

**HISTADRUT — General Federation of Labour**  
Histadrut Executive

**The Ben-Gurion Fund for the Encouragement of Research**  
announces that requests may now be submitted for a 1986/7 Research Grant for work in the following fields:

- \* Humanities and Social Sciences
- \* Natural Science
- \* Agricultural Science
- \* Medical Science

\* Requests may be submitted by members of the Histadrut only.  
\* Grants will be made for research work in theoretical and applied fields.  
\* Grants will be made to students working for a third degree.  
\* The fund works in cooperation with other funds and scientific institutions.  
\* Grants are made for research work undertaken at recognized institutions of higher learning, research and science.  
\* Grants will be made, after the request has been considered by a committee of experts in the relevant field.

Further information and an application form should be requested on a postcard addressed to the Ben-Gurion Fund for the Encouragement of Research, The Histadrut Executive, 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv 61, 002.  
Last date for submitting requests for a grant: February 1, 1987.

**WOLF FOUNDATION RESEARCH FUNDS**  
administered by  
**THE ISRAEL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES**  
The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities invites applications

for grants for 1986/87, to be awarded by the Wolf Foundation to Israeli researchers, citizens and permanent residents in Israel. The grants will be awarded in the following fields:

**In the Humanities and Social Sciences:** Educational Trends in the State of Israel during the 40 years of its existence.

**In the Natural Sciences:** Research directions in the agricultural sciences, including: Biotechnology, plant and animal genetics, pests and diseases, nutrition.

All the grants will be given for new research projects, not as prizes in recognition of past work.

The total allocation for research grants in the above fields is NIS 90,000, for 4-6 grants. Grants will be awarded to the recipients for a period of one to three years, corresponding to the projected plan and progress of the research.

For particulars and guidelines on the submission of applications, please apply in writing to the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, P.O.B. 4040, Jerusalem 91040.

Applications should reach the Israel Academy by February 15, 1987.